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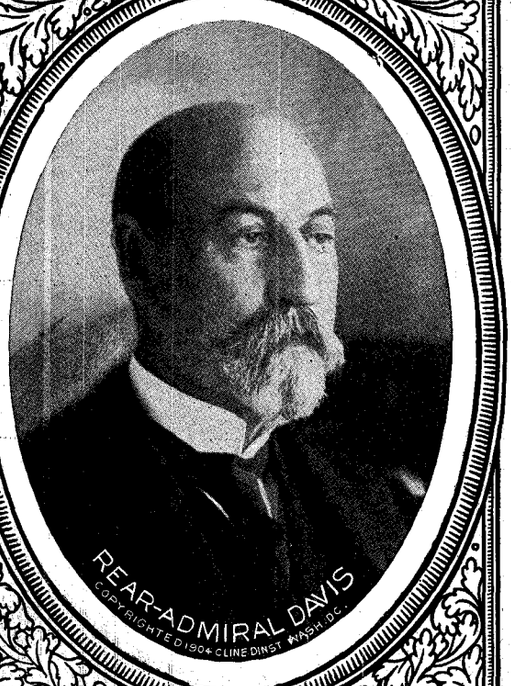

H. B. REISSMAN

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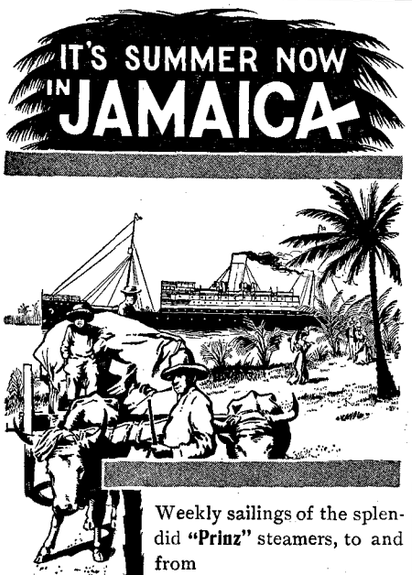

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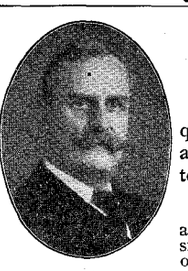

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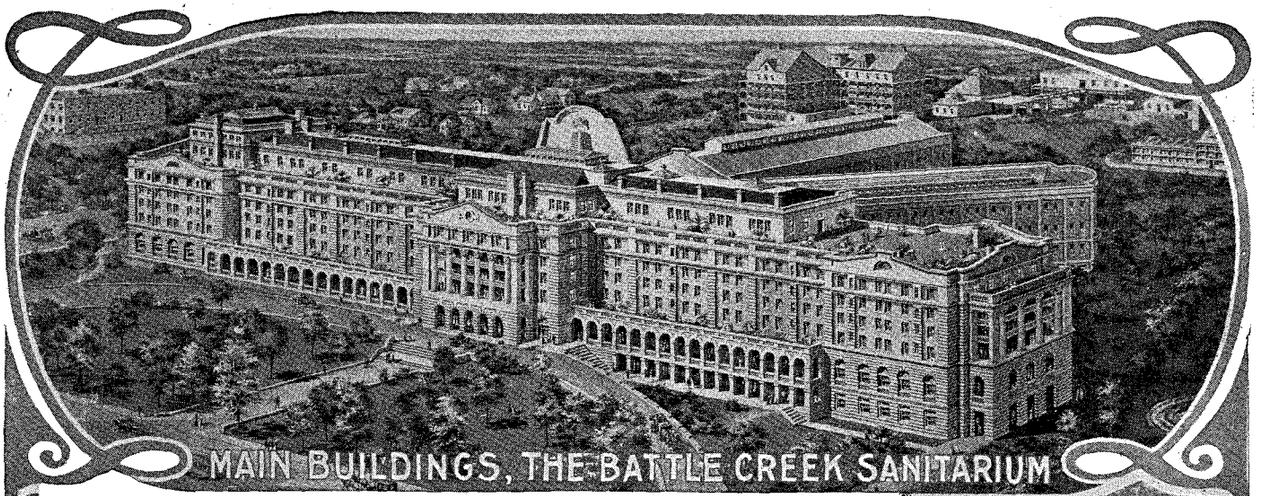

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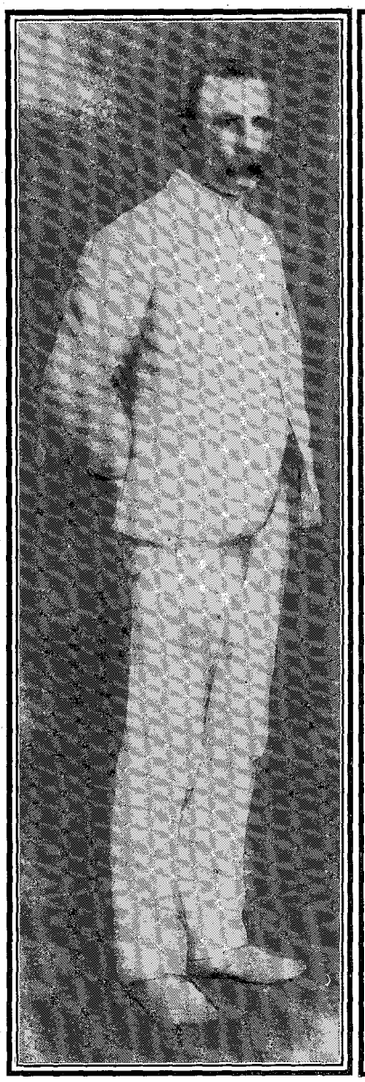
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 5 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 876

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AFTER-SHOCKS OF THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

ONLY the other day Senator Tillman made at leisure and repented in haste his first excursion into the field of humor, when he elaborately, and with personal detail, likened the United States Senate to a minstrel show. Now Governor Swettenham, according to a Kingston correspondent, explains that his astounding letter to Rear-Admiral Davis was in part "jocular." Senator Tillman has solemnly announced his intention never to be funny again. As to whether Governor Swettenham has formulated a like resolution, history is silent; but in any case it is generally predicted that his humor will soon have a less conspicuous stage on which to disport itself. On the first appearance of the "almost incredible" letter, from which we quoted last week, uneasiness was exprest by at least one London paper lest strained relations between England and the United States should result. But the promptness and vigor with which the British Government and the British press repudiated the Jamaican Governor's discourtesy, the readiness of Washington to ignore the incident, and the generally good-natured and fair-minded attitude of the American press, have proved factors, some papers assert, in increasing rather than diminishing the international cordiality. We here quote at greater length from the Governer's now famous essay in epistolary humor:



SIR JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM, GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

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REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PRINCIPALS IN THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL DRAMA AT KINGSTON.

"DEAR ADMIRAL: Thanks very much for your letter, your kind call, and all the assistance given or offered us. While I most heartily appreciate the very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to reembark the working party and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land. . . . . .

"I find your working party was this morning helping Mr. Crosswell clean his store. Crosswell was delighted that the work was done without cost. If your Excellency should remain long enough I am sure almost all the private owners would be glad of the services of the navy to save expense.

"It is no longer a question of humanity; all the dead died days ago, and the work of giving them burial is merely one of convenience. . . . . .

"I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your Excellency that not long ago it was discovered that thieves had lodged in and pillaged the residence of some New York millionaire during his absence in the summer; but this would not have justified a British admiral landing an armed party and assisting the New York police.

"I have the honor to be, with profound gratitude and the highest respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM,
"Governor."

Not only did Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, express Great Britain's regret "that any British official should have written such a letter to the gallant Admiral, who had rendered such valuable assistance to British subjects at a time of great suffering and distress," but Mr. Haldane, British Secretary of State for War, cabled his "feelings of deep gratitude to the American Admiral," and a later official dispatch to Washington said in part: "His Majesty's Government has been requested by

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PANORAMIC VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOR.

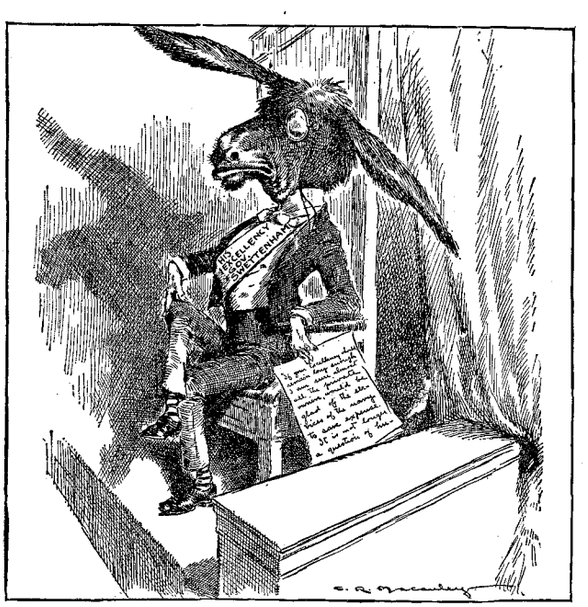
Sir Alexander Swettenham to convey to the Government of the United States cordial thanks for the prompt and powerful assistance which the United States Navy, under Rear-Admiral Davis, rendered to the inhabitants of Kingston in their suffering."

The international aspect of the incident was closed by the President's cordial acknowledgment of these messages. In a second letter Governor Swettenham thanked Admiral Davis personally for his aid. He has also given his version of the incident to the Colonial Office, but dispatches state that it is not to be made public at present. A statement given out by Secretary Metcalf seems to clear Admiral Davis of any suspicion of officiousness. This statement says in part:

"The department has received the full text of the correspondence between Rear-Admiral Davis, commanding the squadron of naval vessels which recently visited Kingston, Jamaica, after the earthquake, and Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica.

"From this correspondence it appears that Admiral Davis landed a party of six men for the purpose of guarding and securing the archives of the American consulate, and another party of ten men for the purpose of clearing away the wreckage. Later, upon the earnest entreaty of the colonial secretary and the inspector of police, who spoke for the Governor (the Governor being absent from the city and at King's House, some three miles distant), fifty men were landed under arms from the *Indiana* to overawe an alleged mutiny at the penitentiary, containing five hundred or six hundred prisoners.

"Admiral Davis then proceeded by carriage to visit the Governor at King's House, and found him living with his family in tents, and was accompanied back to the city by the Governor. That same afternoon, upon request of the Governor, the men were withdrawn from shore and returned to their ships."



"BLESS THEE, BOTTOM! THOU ART TRANSLATED!"—*Midsummer Night's Dream.* —Macauley in the New York *World.*

"Everything that Admiral Davis did," asserts the American Vice-Consul at Kingston, "was with the full knowledge and consent of the authorities." An American refugee describes Governor Swettenham "driving around in an open carriage with red- and gold coachman and footman and a party of ladies to whom he was pointing out some of the curious things the earthquake had done." At this time, says the same witness, "absolutely nothing was being done by any officials; the wounded were lying in the street with the dead, and there was no order anywhere." But it is through the pen of Broughton Brandenburg that we have a more sympathetic glimpse of the Governor. Writing from Kingston to the New York *Herald* Mr. Brandenburg says:

"Weighted down with tradition, stiff with the immobility of his race, and stunned with the responsibility thrust upon him, Swettenham was maddened by revolt among his subjects. He had set out on a policy of extreme humanity that went so far as to say the unfortunate people of Jamaica should be allowed to loot a little rather than be clubbed or shot for thievery, and that all the dead might lie in holy ground he issued an order that no body should be burned. The blacks refused to gather up and bury their own people. The dead must be buried and the white men who volunteered to save the city from pestilence declined to load the bodies and cart them two miles away to May Pen Cemetery.

"An hour after the order was issued a quiet meeting was held of these white men, many of whom were colonial officials. They agreed totally to disregard the order, and began burning the bodies as rapidly as they could lay them on the Haggart coal-pile, and when they found there were too many in a state that they could not be carried they were burned, black and white, as they were found. I counted eighty-two of these little pyres in the streets on Wednesday afternoon.

"Whenever there appeared the figure of a dejected-looking man, slouched down on a slowly moving horse the word was passed that the Governor was coming and the persons burning the dead dispersed."

Sir Alexander Swettenham's other posts, during nearly forty years in the colonial service, were at Cyprus, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and British Guiana. There is apparently nothing in his earlier record to prepare one for the sensational chapter which he has just added, and which, persistent rumor has it, will lead to his retirement. "What is there about tropical islands that makes it the most natural thing in the world for them to have comic-opera rulers?" asks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. Another paper compares the Governor's conduct to that of "a glorified beadle." But the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is practically alone in asserting that his attitude represents that of the British people toward us. Says that paper: "Sir Alexander Swettenham has rendered us a valuable service, in a way. Because he is a small man under great pressure he speaks out the natural British feeling toward us." *The Chronicle* of the same city, however, finds in the incident a warning against effusive friendships. It says in part:

"If John Bull and Uncle Sam had not been so 'thick' the British

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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

LOOTING A FACTORY IN HARBOR STREET.

This was taken at the time when the Governor was asserting that there was no need of police surveillance. It is said that he was not unwilling that the negroes, who had lost everything, should do a little looting.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

OFFICES AND YARD OF THE HAMBURG AMERICAN DOCKS.

It was on this dock that the American and other foreign refugees assembled and remained in desperate plight until the arrival of American ships.

IN KINGSTON AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

war-ships would not have been called home from the West Indies. They would have been on hand when the earthquake came. Thus there would have been no American naval intervention in the name of humanity, no gubernatorial snub, and no resulting unpleasantness. Is not this quite clear?

"And is it not equally clear that our British friends court still further unpleasantnesses by their policy of leaving their West Indian possessions unprotected by naval strength? A glance at the island of Cuba ought to furnish the answer.

"It is only eight years since the European power which owned Cuba ceased to do business in this hemisphere because of its failure properly to look after its property. Is it not at least possible that Britannia may be making the same mistake which cost Spain the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico?

"The Kingston episode affords food for reflection by both British and Americans."

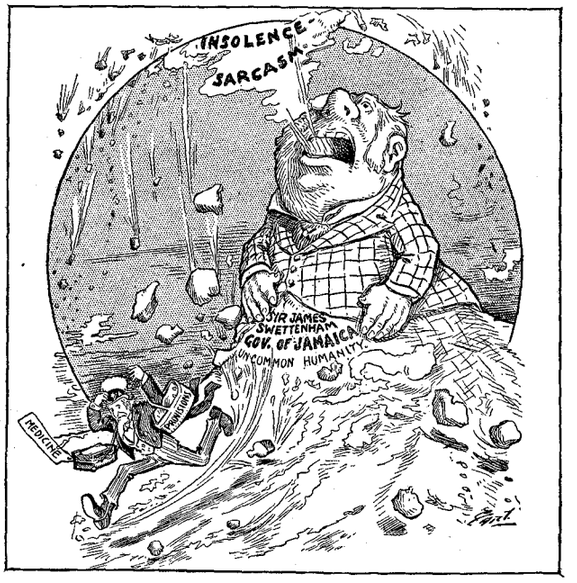
The attitude of Jamaica is reflected in the following sentences from the Kingston *Daily Telegraph:*

"We would be unfaithful to our duties as exponents of public opinion if we failed to call attention to the extraordinary conduct of his Excellency in the present crisis. His general behavior at a moment of great peril and difficulty was unworthy a responsible British official, and even a cultured English gentleman. His letter to Rear-Admiral Davis was a production of which he ought to be ashamed, and of which the Jamaicans are ashamed."

The Boston *Transcript* contributes the following interesting comment:

"Governor Swettenham's course may be explained in two ways. It may have been a case of nerves, overwrought by the strain of the situation or the jealousy of his Government of any increase of American popularity in the island. Its industrial classes would welcome political absorption by this Republic. Only those negroes who have heard of our lynching-bees and the Government officials sent out from England would seriously oppose this tendency toward closer relations with us. The salary of the Governor with his allowance is considerably more than half that of the President of the United States. The chief judicial officer gets $15,000. With the decay of sugar-making following the abolition of slavery and bounty-fed competition of European beet-sugar, the island was in a bad way. American capital, however, went to the rescue. A trade in fruit was built up that proved the salvation of Jamaica and enabled the islanders to enjoy a measure of prosperity in spite of the costly officialdom, the improvidence of absentee proprietorship, antiquated methods, and a large negro population. The countervailing tax which we impose on bounty-fed sugar also permits Jamaica to find a better market for her sugar here than elsewhere. All this has made the commercial classes look kindly upon the United States, but has aroused the jealousy of the governing class."

Another painful feature has been added to the picture of Kingston's disaster, by the treatment accorded a body of American refugees by Sir Alfred Jones and Captain Parsons of the British steamship *Port of Kingston*. This is described in a formal protest signed by nearly one hundred and fifty Americans who recently reached New York on the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, and in a newspaper dispatch by Broughton Brandenburg. We learn from the signed protest that the Americans found "the much-talked-of bonds of blood and language, when tested, to be a mockery and a diplomatic fantom." Mr. Brandenburg, in the New York *Herald*, states that refugees who had taken refuge upon the deck of the *Port of Kingston* were later marooned on an open pier by order of Sir Alfred Jones and Captain Parsons, and that American women and children were denied the shelter of the steamer's



A SECOND SHOCK.

Kingston suffers from a second outbreak in some ways worse than the first.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

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decks and their requests for food and even water ignored. Among those expelled from the steamer to the dock, according to Mr. Brandenburg, were a child suffering with pneumonia, several persons delirious with fever, many with internal injuries, a man with both thighs broken, and a man and woman with fractured skulls. This is a topic, suggests the New York *Evening Post*, that "should provoke from Governor Swettenham some of his most exquisite witticisms." "How many Swettenhams are there at Kingston?" asks the New York *American*, in disgust with the new story of official inhumanity. "It is hard enough," remarks the Washington *Star*, "for the British public to suffer the humiliation of a Swettenham without having to endure the shame that now seems to be threatened by these tales of brutal indifference to human agony."

KILLING TWENTY-SIX A DAY.

"WHAT would the people of the United States have to say about it if the powers at Washington sat supinely while ten regiments of the standing army were marched out in a single year and shot down?" asks Charles Warne Batting, who urges that the apparent complacence of Congress in the face of the annual sacrifice of life on our railroads affords a by no means far-fetched parallel to this startling supposition. It is true that a law, passed about five years ago, requires railroads to make monthly reports of all railway accidents, their causes, and the number of killed and injured, to the Interstate Commerce Commission. But this body has "absolutely no supervisory, no corrective power" in the matter. If the commission in question, Mr. Batting maintains, was invested with powers such as those exercised by the English Board of Trade, it could practically do away with a state of affairs which our annual railroad statistics reveal as a national scandal. The statistics for the year ending March 31, 1906, brought home to us by Mr. Batting's striking illustrations, show that if the graves of those killed on the railways during that period were distributed along our 216,973 miles of operated track, there would be a headstone every twenty-one miles, while a similar distribution of the maimed would place a cripple at every two and one-half miles. The figures are 9,703 killed and 86,008 injured. This slaughter, argues Mr. Batting, is not due to mysterious causes beyond our control, but to causes which can be investigated and to a great extent eliminated. This perennial sacrifice of human life, he asserts, "is nothing short of a national degradation," while the inertia of the Federal Government "seems criminal." The Interstate Commerce Commission, which appeals in vain for more power to correct abuses, has to content itself with "reminding Congress every three months in bulletins, and every year in a more comprehensive report, that the railroads of the country are killing men, women, and children at the rate of twenty-six a day, and injuring 237 a day." The record of collisions and derailments for the period defined gives a total of 13,113, one every ninety minutes, or "one to every sixteen and a half miles of track." Mr. Batting, whose article appears in *The Van Norden Magazine*, brings out the interesting fact that "on the death-roll of the railroads it is the employee's name that predominates." We read:

"There were 3,718 employees killed in the year ending March 31, 1906, and since there are 1,382,196 employees of railways in the United States, it is seen that one out of every 371.7 was killed. During the same year 49,266 employees were injured, which means one out of every 28. This, in plainer words, tells that the railroad service is so hazardous under present lack of Federal regulation that a man who enters it stands one chance in twenty-eight of being injured, and one chance in 371.7 of being killed. This risk of mortality is almost as great as if he bared his breast to the bullets of modern warfare, and, indeed, if the war with Spain be taken as an example it is quite probable that he would have stood a better chance of life and freedom from injury by entering the army than by entering the railroad service.

"Passengers have much less danger to fear. During the year just mentioned there were only 492 passengers killed out of 738,834,667, or one out of 1,501,694. It thus appears that the person who buys a ticket on a railroad in the United States and boards a train has one chance against a million and a half of being killed."

OUR TRAVELING AMBASSADOR AT THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

WHILE a British colonial governor in the West Indies was doing all in his power to charge the diplomatic atmosphere with electricity, Secretary Root was radiating the spirit of good-will and international understanding in the Canadian capital. Technically speaking, Mr. Root's visit to Earl Grey, Canada's

WOULD THIS SIGNAL HOLD HIM?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"SEEMS IF."
THE SHIPPER—"Now it does seem to me that if our friend, the giant, did not have to carry so much water he could carry more freight."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RAILROAD MAGNATES.

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Governor-General, was a purely social matter, with no political mission attached. This point has been officially emphasized to set at rest the uneasiness of some Canadian papers at what looked to them like an effort to enlarge the political activities of the Governor-General. Such a move, says the Winnipeg *Tribune*, "the

SECRETARY ROOT LEAVING OTTAWA.

Canadian people will never tolerate." This point of view is further explained by *The Telegram* of the same city, which says: "It must be remembered that under our form of responsible government Earl Grey possesses no diplomatic functions. As between his constitutional advisers and Downing Street, he is a medium of communication, and that is all." The Montreal *Herald* smiles at the nervous apprehension of some of its contemporaries, but thinks that the visit has political significance nevertheless. We read:

"We none of us need lose any sleep lest Earl Grey and his guest should deprive us of either our chartered liberties or our familiar grievances while we are not looking; but it would not be altogether astonishing if we were to hear more of this visit as time goes on. Our American friends realize, for example, that the tariff now going into force in Canada will last ten years, and they know that in that ten-years' period the American tariff problem will have to be faced. Root and Roosevelt are already trying to force it on, with powerful interests opposing them. It is quite possible that Mr. Root may find something here which if properly used might strengthen his hands for the contest."

"All has been internationally delightful at Ottawa," reports the Montreal *Witness*. Mr. Root's address to the Canadian Club in that town seems to have won all Canadian hearts. In the course of this speech he said:

"There have been in the past, and in the nature of things there will be continually arising in the future, matters of difference between the two nations. How could it be otherwise with adjacent sea-coasts and more than three thousand miles of boundary upon which we march? How could it be otherwise in the nature of the races at work? Savage nature is never subdued to the uses of man, empires are never builded, save by men of vigor and power, men intense in the pursuit of their objects, strong in their confidence in their own opinions, engrossed in the pursuit of their ends, sometimes even to the exclusion of thoughtfulness for the interests and feelings of others. But let us school ourselves and teach our children to believe that whatever differences arise, different understandings as to the facts on different sides of the boundary-line, the effect of different environment, different points of view rather than intentional or conscious unfairness are at the basis of the issues."

Commenting upon these words, the Toronto *Star* says:

"It is important to settle disputes, to diminish the number of unsettled questions. It is still more important to recognize that unsettled questions need not mean quarrels. In our relations with our own countrymen we agree to differ in politics, in religion, in other matters about which we feel very deeply and hold the strongest convictions. In those relations we have entirely discarded the idea of personal violence as a means of settlement. This is civilization, and we are sanguine enough to believe that civilization will eventually govern the relations between nations.

"In these foreign relations there is too often a tense, nervous feeling that a question must be settled, and settled promptly, or it may lead to war. The same error underlies the contention that Canada can not negotiate with the United States, because Canada can not back up her demands with force. There is no reason why, in a negotiation between men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Secretary Root, the thought of war should be present. The question would be threshed out; each man would state his own and his country's point of view; each man would try to understand the point of view opposite to his own. The question might be settled, or the negotiators might part without a settlement. But temporary failure to make a settlement would not mean ill-feeling. On the contrary, the exchange of views would do good; some progress would be made; and a future meeting might be more successful.

"This is the kind of negotiation—patient, friendly, hopeful—that is foreshadowed by Mr. Root's speech. The old fashion was marked by nervousness and impatience. If the negotiation did not result in an agreement, it was described as 'broken off,' and it was said that 'the situation was critical.' A lot of this diplomatic lingo will be discarded as nations come to deal with each other in a friendly, sensible, and businesslike way."

Mr. Root's words, asserts the Ottawa *Free Press*, may be regarded as of "potential import for the future"; while the Ottawa *Globe* thinks it "the most generous tribute to the Canadian nation ever uttered by a distinguished stranger."

His unofficial mission has been watched with interest and approval by the press both in England and in the United States.

OUR REAL BIRD OF PEACE.

Secretary Root en route to Canada, from telegraphic description. Can our "Lady of the Snows" fail to be melted by such devotion?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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Says the New York *Sun:* "Never before were the relations of the Republic and the Dominion more cordial than they are at present. And what is more, the two peoples show a certain North American spirit which ought to pervade those who have so many and so great interests in common." Says *The Evening Post:*

"It was, of course, easy for Mr. Root to compliment our neighbors on the wonderful growth of their country and their ever-peaceful attitude toward the United States. Yet neither he nor his auditors could have forgotten even for a moment whose fault it is that the tie that binds is not much stronger to-day. It is the shame of Mr. Root's party that there is any tariff barrier now; that there is not even the full reciprocity there should be. Both nations are composed of keen business men; their tariffs alone prevent their being richer and far more intimate. If Mr. Root's visit turns out to be the beginning of a new Republican attitude toward Canada, it will truly be epoch-making."

NOT "RICHER THAN ROCKEFELLER."

THE article by Charles P. Norcross in the January *Cosmopolitan*, which alleged that Frederick Weyerhaeuser, by applying the methods of high finance to the acquisition of Western timber-lands, had accumulated a fortune greater even than that of John D. Rockefeller, is now taken up by *The Mississippi Valley Lumberman* (Minneapolis) and torn to pieces. Some of the assertions which Mr. Norcross embodied in his article are categorically denied. His estimate of the amount of Weyerhaeuser's property is particulary ridiculed. "He has magnified the fortune of a very estimable gentleman many times over," asserts this authority, and, referring to *The Cosmopolitan* writer's account of the lumber chief's methods, it adds: "He has wilfully lied or has been equally guilty in publishing, without investigation, the lies others have told him." The article in question was noticed in our issue of January 5, where the assertions of Mr. Norcross are duly presented. Of these the one which is most vigorously attacked by *The Mississippi Valley Lumberman* is that in which Mr. Weyerhaeuser is accused of profiting illegally by his connection with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways. The statement that he has for thirty years practically been the timber-agent of these roads "is absolutely false," we are told. The real facts are these, according to this latest champion:

"The matters that led up to the purchase of the Northern Pacific timber-lands are these: In 1900, or the latter part of 1899, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was paying 8 per cent. or more interest on $6,000,000 of outstanding bonds, the issue of which had been made on the stipulation that they should be paid out of the proceeds of its lands. The directors believed the rate of interest was too much of a burden, and sought a purchaser for enough lands to take up the bonds. They presented the case to Mr. Weyerhaeuser, as the man whom they believed could secure the amount necessary to make the purchase. Mr. Weyerhaeuser has always been a believer in the value of standing timber. It has been credited to him that he once said that the only timber he ever lost money on was what he did not buy. He succeeded in getting together a number of men with capital to raise the $6,000,000, and the purchase was made. He did not furnish the majority of the money, he does [not?] own the majority of the stock of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and he does not control the company. At the time the purchase was made, the Northern Pacific had never asked more than $7 per acre for its timber-lands. The price paid, $6 per acre, was as high as the market at that time. Much of this timber is not yet available to economical manufacture and will not be for years to come. It has advanced in value, as has all timber-land in the country. Subsequent purchases of timber in this part of the country have been made by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company from individual owners of which both the price per thousand and the price per acre have been less."

In conclusion, after tearing apart other charges to let in a little daylight on what it asserts to be the real facts, this journal sums up the Norcross article with the following strictures:

"Starting with a few details of the early life of Mr. Weyerhaeuser in this country, as a foundation, and giving a few truths in connection with his operations, the writer of this article has built a superstructure the walls of which contain a small amount of honest material mixt, and poorly mixt, with much that has occasional grains of truth, but without the quality or strength of a 'little leaven which leaveneth the whole.'"

ROBERT E. LEE.

THE tribute of the North, both in the press and in the declarations of its public men, is but little less in volume and in evident sincerity than that which the South itself bears to the memory of Robert E. Lee. On the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of his birth, on January 19, there was no sectional line discoverable in the eulogistic reviews of his ability and character. The universal recognition of his prominence in the hearts of the South and in the esteem of the North is widely noted editorially as evidence of the healing of that wound in the causing of which he played such an important part. Naturally the Southern press accords his memory unlimited praise. Says the Atlanta *Journal:* "The South gives him something a little warmer and stronger than reverence, it would scarcely be too much to call it worship. . . . He summed up in his own person the ideas and ideals of the Southern civilization, he was its flower, the realization, the perfect realization, of a striven-for type." And the *Georgian* of the same city congratulates the South in that to her it was given "to produce the first American, . . . the ideal character-life of the Republic's life." Moreover, it says:

"No former foeman fails to concede this judgment now. Soldier and civilian, in martial memory or in civic standard, they all pay tribute to that incomparable blend of character, courage, and capacity which has lifted the illustrious mortal to that lustrous immortality in which fame preserves its chosen for the contemplation of all time."

The address of Charles Francis Adams, a "Yankee of the Yankees," as he calls himself, at the ceremonies at Washington and Lee University, is taken as representing much of the latter-day Northern sentiment. He said that while from the Massachusetts point of view, with which he sympathized, Lee was "false to his flag," yet, he added, "after much patient study and most mature reflection, I confess that under similar conditions I would myself have done exactly what Lee did." Further, he said, in discussing this matter of rebellion:

"He stands awaiting sentence at the bar of history in very respectable company. Associated with him are, for instance, William of Orange, known as The Silent; John Hampden, the original Pater Patriæ; Oliver Cromwell, the Protector of the English Commonwealth; Sir Harry Vane, once a Governor of Massachusetts; and George Washington, a Virginian of note—all rebels."

Another Northern tribute to Lee is this of the New York *Times:*

"In the crisis of the war-time it was often fiercely said, and it is now sometimes half-heartedly repeated, that his life was not exemplary, for that he was a 'traitor,' having sworn to support the Government of the United States, and then taking arms against them. Even if the charge were technically well-founded, we should all be interested in repelling it, for the character of such a man as Robert Lee is the common heritage of a reunited country. We might still say with Lord Coke that 'things which are of the highest criminality may be of the least disgrace.' But in fact the right of secession, which Lee was bred to believe in, tho he deplored and opposed the exercise of it by his State, was an open question until it was closed by the result of the Civil War. It was, there is reason to believe, purposely left open by the framers of the Constitution for the good reason that if they had undertaken to close it in either sense they would have imperiled the adoption of the instrument they had framed."

Of his military genius there are no denials. Discussion of this

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matter is confined to analysis of the quality of his skill, the abundance of which causes him to be placed by nearly all among the three or four of the greatest English-speaking generals. There are not lacking, even, those who, like the Houston *Post*, agree with President Roosevelt in holding him "without any exception the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth."

OUR DEFENSELESS COASTS AND HARBORS.

IT is absolutely impossible to work 1,199 guns with only a maximum force of 14,000 men—a force not sufficient for one shift for one-third that number of guns—and to protect harbors from the raids of a big hostile fleet when you have no mines or men for submarine defense, says William M. Mason. Yet such, he asserts, is the position of the United States in regard to her harbor and coast defenses. Mr. Mason is the Washington representative of *The Army and Navy Journal*. Writing in *Ridgway's* (New York) he states that should war suddenly occur the country would be caught with no mines for the harbors and only a sufficient number of trained artillerists to man one-third of the big guns and mortars already emplaced. The Government has a plant, he admits, "but it has not a sufficient number of men to operate it." To quote further:

"This article is not written for the purpose of betraying military secrets; it is to let the American people, who have been kept in ignorance of the true situation, know how utterly defenseless their big cities, teeming with business that makes the United States the greatest commercial nation in the world, would be in case there should be some unforeseen hitch in the peace-maintaining work of the State Department, and there should suddenly be a declaration of war against us by one of the big military and naval powers.

"With perfect confidence that no one having knowledge of the situation will be forthcoming with a denial, the assertion is made here that there is no reason to-day why a powerful and energetic enemy could not toss shells from his men-of-war into any of the large coast cities of the United States. This fact is known to Japan, to Germany, or France, to the military authorities of every nation with which this country might some day find itself at war. The trouble is not with the guns, which are as effective as any constructed in the world, nor with the training of the men—it is because the artillery has suffered from Congressional indifference, and while millions have been spent to put up the guns, the defenses are sadly lacking in men, and no provision has been made for submarine mines. . . . . .

"With a total of 1,199 guns of all calibers mounted in our forts, only 390 are in commission, the remaining 809 are greased, covered over with canvas, and lie in their deserted forts like some huge dead monsters. There are no men to man these guns, and no one, whether a military man or a civilian, will pretend to say how it is expected to use them in time of need. Volunteers can not be depended upon to operate sea-coast defenses—an artilleryman can not be made under a year, and there are few militia organizations that pay any attention to coast defenses."

Moreover, "there is not a harbor of the United States which could be properly mined within a reasonable length of time." He goes on to say:

"It has become an accepted military maxim that mines should be laid in harbors within twenty-four hours after war is considered imminent. The entire submarine defense system should be completed within forty-eight hours. This rule could not possibly be followed by the United States at the present time. There is not a harbor in the United States to-day provided with the means—either material or personnel, but principally the latter—for an effective mine defense.

"The Artillery Corps has done all in its power to remedy this evil, but the lack of money for the manufacture of the torpedoes and the lack of Congressional authorization for the enlistment of the 5,043 additional men needed to operate submarine defenses have prevented it from making any substantial advancement."

DEATH OF SENATOR ALGER.

THE reviews of Russell A. Alger's career as printed in the daily press reveal a curious picture of mingled success and failure. Beginning to fight his own way at ten, as a penniless orphan, he won honor and rank as a soldier, acquired millions of dollars, became Governor of Michigan and Secretary of War, and died a United States Senator. But as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "few men figuring conspicuously in American politics of the last half-century have been more steadily the storm-center of controversy." Because his talents were commercial, not political, says the New York *World*, Russell A. Alger's political career was "a long-drawn-out tragedy of errors." It was the accident of the Spanish-American war, asserts the same paper, that made General Alger "the most conspicuous failure among the captains of industry who have sought political distinction"; but "he was not the first, and will not be the last." *The World* finds in his career "an impressive refutation of the cant theory that business men are peculiarly fitted to grapple with the questions of government." On this text it continues:

"In the campaign of 1896 General Alger organized that theatrical junket of the generals, and as a reward he was made Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet. His appointment was justified by the Administration on the ground that he was an able business man, and business ability was the thing peculiarly needed in the administration of the War Department.

"But when the Spanish-American war came, the 'business administration' collapsed like a house of cards. The Secretary was helpless. There never was an hour in which he had the affairs of the department well in hand, and he was so astonished by his failure that he could not even comprehend the extent of it. Naturally enough, in the storm of criticism the Secretary's personal integrity was cruelly and unjustly assailed, but the public had been told so often that Secretary Alger was a highly successful business man and that administering the War Department was a mere matter of business, that it refused to understand how there could be failure without dishonesty. The simple fact was that the machinery of the department was inadequate, and something more than mere business experience and ability was required to reorganize it and make it do its work. It was a lawyer who finally worked out the problem."

That he was a target for public criticism after the Spanish-American war, says the New York *Times*, was "more his misfortune than his fault." In fact, in the order announcing his death to the Army, the Administration practically exonerates him. We there read in part: "He was a gentle, kindly man, with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's unpreparedness for war when war came, altho for this he was in no wise responsible." With the passing of time, says *The Evening Post*, the public has judged less harshly of Alger. The New York *Sun* thus characterizes him:

"One of the hardest and most intelligently useful workers under McKinley during the period of our war with Spain, it was General Alger's lot as Secretary of War to serve as the lightning-rod of the Administration and to draw upon his own head in concentrated vigor and venom the main force of the opposition to the Administration's policies."

As a Senator, says *The Evening Post*, "he contributed little to the weight or strength of the Senate, for he frankly represented the corporate interests against which popular feeling has been of late running so strong." During the Civil War he acquitted himself gallantly in sixty-six battles and skirmishes; and at the last, the dispatches state, he died in harness as was his wish.

WHEN a poor railway magnate has to pass all his time attending investigations of himself how can he be expected to attend to business?—*Chicago News.*

PEOPLE who express surprize at the importation of $39,500,000 worth of precious stones at the port of New York during the past year forget that we have two opera-houses this season.—*New York Evening Mail.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

PESSIMISM ON THE EVE OF THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A SPIRIT of gloom and indifference pervades the press and platform utterances of Russia's political parties. The election of the second Douma is only a few weeks off, yet this fact is completely ignored, except in so far as it figures in discouraging predictions of the advanced organs as to the fate of the popular assembly. The pessimism is acknowledged by all, but the explanations of the phenomenon vary.

The organ of the "Cadets"—the outlawed Constitutional Democratic party—the *Riech* of St. Petersburg, attributes it to the red and white terror, to the daily lists of hangings and shootings that take place under the drumhead court-martial law, to the revolutionary assassinations which, it says, are the direct result of the Government's savage repressions, and to the suppression of political agitation and freedom of speech and assembly. The same opinion is exprest by the other constitutional organs.

On the other hand, the *Novoye Vremya*, which approves of the Government's measures and accuses the Cadets of hypocrisy and quackery, declares that the pessimism is due to the feeling that the next Douma will be as irrational, useless, and incapable of constructive work as the first one was, and that the Government will be forced to dissolve it almost immediately. And then what? it asks. It fears reaction. To quote:

"The Cadets assert that all those who believe in constitutionalism must vote for their candidates, since all the other parties are reactionary and will not give Russia reform, liberty, and peace; but the fact is that the greatest enemies of constitutionalism are the Cadets and the 'Leftists' generally. It is against them that voters should be warned and protected.

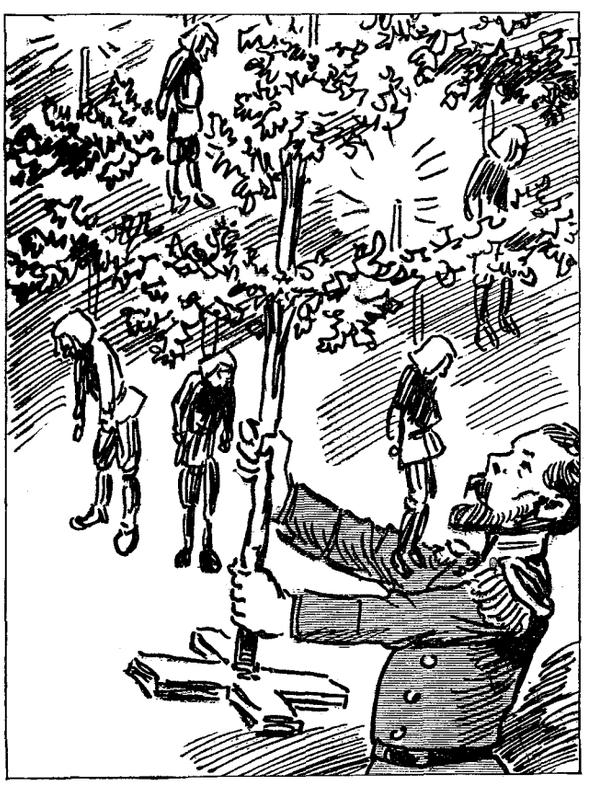
"The danger is not so much in the likelihood of the second Douma's dissolution. The principal danger is that another revolutionary Douma will gravely compromise the whole principle of our new political system, the system which gives the people's elected representatives so important a place in the Government. We apprehend a *coup d'état* as a result. For if the Douma is an unfit and paralyzed organ, the state can not long persevere in using such an organ."

In other words, the whole constitutional experiment might be abandoned should the next Douma be as antigovernmental as the first. That it will be "an opposition Douma" the paper admits to be very probable. Tho the Cadets are outlawed, they are strong with the voters, and persecution helps them. The milder Liberals have had little success. Their meetings and newspapers attract little attention.

The Cadets and the Leftists—the Social Democrats, the "legal" Social Revolutionists, the Proletariat party—are endeavoring to form a "bloc" or coalition, the better to secure control of the Douma. Negotiations are proceeding in regard to the number of seats each party should have, and the moderates and conservatives view these efforts with alarm. The new reform organ, the *Slovo* (St. Petersburg), supposed to reflect Count Witte's views, argues against any such bloc.

The Cadets are willing, however, to combine for temporary purposes with the extreme Left. Their common platform is a Douma with full power to legislate on all problems—economic and political. The leaders of the Left are willing to cooperate for this purpose, and to make another attempt to compel the Czar to bow to Parliament and make the Cabinet responsible to the Douma. They say that reaction is impossible.

The *Riech* has announced a complete understanding or alliance between the Cadets and the Union for the full equality of the Jews. The Cadets have accepted the platform of the Jewish union, and the latter will vote for the candidates of the former. This agreement is attacked vehemently in the anti-Semitic press, the *Novoye Vremya* saying that henceforth the Cadets and the aggressive elements of the Jews must be regarded as one party.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE CZAR'S CHRISTMAS-TREE.
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

JAPAN—"This looks like a good chance to make new trade arrangements."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WHICH ARE RUSSIA'S ENEMIES?

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THE FICKLENESS OF MARIANNE.

THE first Roman conqueror of Northern Gaul found the Celtic inhabitants "fickle and impulsive." Marianne, the personified genius of modern France, is fickle still. Even at this moment the *entente* with England is being questioned, and many are clamoring for an *entente* with Germany to supplant it. We learn from the French press that the Nationalists, loyal sons of France (in contradistinction to the Internationalists, who would break down national frontiers and rally under the banner of Socialism as simple human beings), are divided on the question. There are "English" Nationalists and "German" Nationalists. Some of the press, such as the *Echo de Paris*, *La Liberté*, and the *Gaulois*, represent the English party; the *Éclair* is the accredited organ of those who prefer a *rapprochement* with Germany. This idea of a Franco-German *entente* takes concrete form in a recent note in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), where we read:

MAJOR-GEN. VON DER LAUNITZ,

Assassinated in St. Petersburg on January 3. He was Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, and the Emperor, last spring, issued a special rescript thanking him for his services in maintaining order. Tho Von der Launitz acted with severity against the revolutionists, he was not specially execrated personally, like the late General Trepoff and ex-Minister of the Interior Durnovo.

LIEUT.-GEN. VLADIMIR PAVLOFF,

Assassinated in St. Petersburg on January 9. During the session of the Douma he defended the Government's executions with such cold-bloodedness that he was driven from the rostrum with cries of "Murderer!" "Hangman!" "Assassin!" When he next appeared to defend the Government he was not allowed to speak, and was threatened with personal violence.

VICTIMS OF RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

"For some weeks people have been talking of a financial *entente* between France and Germany with a view to completing the Bagdad railroad. This is, or rather was, the idea of Mr. Constans, Minister of the Interior (1889–92). It is also the design favored by the French political group which includes Count Vitali and the Ottoman Bank. The *entente* is based upon the fact that German capital can not unaided carry out the railroad project."

Writing in the *Revue Économique Internationale* (Paris) Mr. René Millet, formerly French Resident-General at Tunis, strongly advocates a Franco-German combination. After disavowing all intention of prematurely conditioning such a compact, he notes that the Germans have undertaken to extend their commerce into Near Asia. Germany now desires to build a line across Mesopotamia. In view of the present "conflict of interests" between Germany, England, and Russia, he remarks, "would not France be the natural mediator to obtain for Germany the accommodation she desires?"

The ideas of the "German" group of the Nationalists are shared by the most conservative and most reactionary members of the party. A leading figure among these is Mr. Léouzon Le Duc, who advocates a Franco-German combination as the sole means of safety in case of war. France, he declares, would gain little help from her Russian ally, or even from England and through the latter from Japan. He writes in the *Éclair*:

"When the Franco-Russian accord was at its full strength in 1897 and the new artillery of France was superior to anything beyond the Rhine, the 'German' Nationalists looked upon a Continental war as fraught with serious risk. At the present time military enthusiasm is on the wane in France, desertions are threatened, the reserves are inadequately trained and disciplined, and the officers in command are distrusted. It is a dangerous thing to begin a military campaign when propagators of antimilitarism are in power. Nor could Russia now reply to any appeal of ours for help as she might have done ten years ago. The cooperation of England, even if supported by Japan, could give France no assurance of success. England might despatch 100,000 men five days after the declaration of war. Japan would take months to furnish a contingent. The European conflict would, however, have been decided in three or four battles, and, as regards forces, those of Germany are superior to those of France. Unity of command, the presence of the Emperor, the actual number of forces in the field, and German military enthusiasm are so many elements in favor of victory."

Mr. Alfred Naquet, ex-Senator of France, stoutly combats these views in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). He thinks that in a combination with Germany the defeat or triumph of German arms would be equally disastrous to France. He writes as follows:

"The English alliance is our best guaranty against war, if a general disarmament, which I should prefer, but to which France possibly might not assent, be impossible. The *entente* with England is not only the best guaranty against war itself, but in case of war it protects us against the worst consequences of a war, and most assures us of the possibility of continuing without a break the economic, political, and social evolution of our country. I maintain, moreover, that, if England has a strong motive to uphold the *entente cordiale*, France has a still greater. Defeated at sea, temporarily invaded, England might be ruined, but nevertheless she would retain her national existence, and her internal liberty would suffer no restriction. France, on the other hand, bound to Germany, would be ruined by victory as completely as by defeat; her liberty would be swept away, her independence compromised.

"For England it might possibly be more advantageous to be victorious with Germany than defeated with France as her ally. For France, I believe, in the event of a Continental *entente*, it would be better for her to be defeated by England than to conquer with her allies—so fraught with future dangers would such victory be."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Automobiles and Antimilitarism.—As the wild boar, according to the Latin poet, sharpens his tusks and gluts his love of battle in time of peace by charging the tree-trunks; as the fierce Iberian, erstwhile a cannibal, says the ancient historian, keeps fresh his warlike ferocity by thronging the bull-ring in Madrid; as in the placid days of the Antonines, Roman bloodthirstiness revived on witnessing the gladiatorial duel, so the antimilitarism of France is offset by the passion for automobilism. This is the opinion of no less calm and acute a critic than Mr. Émile Faguet, of the French Academy. Mr. Hervé, the Humanitarian, and Mr. Jaurès,

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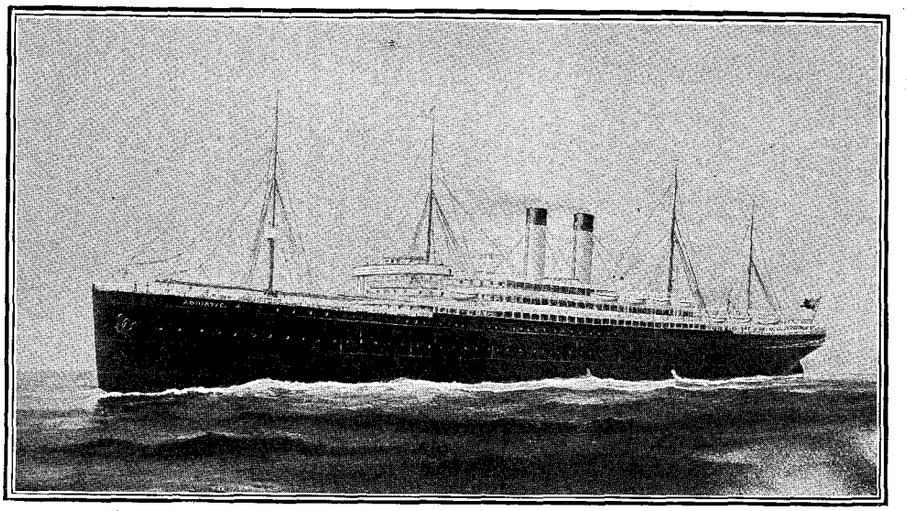
the Antimilitarist, he says, would strip even children of their leaden toy soldiers. "The minds of children must be altogether purged from any ideas, however obscure, and any feelings, however vague, of devotion to their country, and of the sacrifices required for her service." But the automobile survives as a genuine warlike toy. In his own words:



THE "ADRIATIC,"
The newest ship of the White Star Line and the biggest British ship afloat. Its English port will be Southampton, instead of Liverpool.

"It seems as if the automobile, with its attendant accidents and the manner in which it deals havoc among wayfarers, is to take the place of the toy soldiers. The warlike plume is to be abolished. The plume on the general's hat we must away with! The automobile, a mere machine, is alone to wear the warlike plume, before the eyes of delighted boys and their pretty little sisters. Well! well! There is certainly no patriotism in an automobile, and we are to suppose that it is essentially a Hervéist and a humanitarian. I fail to see what humanitarianism gains by the sight of automobile accidents, and I can not disguise the fact that patriotism has lost something by the abolition of the toy soldier." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FATE OF VENICE OVERHANGING LIVERPOOL.

THE history of the world is dotted with deserted havens from Tyre to Venice, and it seems almost as if Liverpool were beginning to follow the example of the city of the Adriatic Sea, whose name is in this connection associated with the city of the Mersey by the London *Guardian*. Such a reflection is prompted by the fact that the White Star Line of ocean steamers will make Southampton instead of Liverpool its English port of call for its best and swiftest steamers. Two reasons are alleged for this change. The first is the inexorable law of geography. Venice lost her preeminence on the discovery of the Cape route to India. Liverpool loses her acceptability as an English transatlantic passenger port from the obvious fact that Southampton is geographically nearer to the ordinary New York traveler's goal in Western Europe than Liverpool is. Added to this fact is the competition of French and German steamship companies whose ships bring up at Cherbourg and the German ports. If Peace has her victories, she has also her battles, and the steamship companies of the world are at present entering upon one, if we may judge from the English newspapers, which tell us that the Cunard company is certain to follow the lead of the White Star. On these points the London *Times*, in the course of an editorial, remarks:

"The great commercial and industrial interests of the north of England and of Scotland will continue to find Liverpool their best American outlet. But the great pleasure traffic between Europe and America, as well as the business voyagers between America and our southern districts and the Continent, may be provided for at Southampton in a way that is not possible at Liverpool. The choice of ships for the Southampton sailings shows plainly that what is mainly intended is to arrest the rapid appropriation by Continental companies, not only of European passenger traffic, but also of that large portion of our own for which the balance is turned by the railway journey to Liverpool and the voyage backward to Queenstown."

The Saturday Review (London) goes into details with regard to Continental competition with the English companies. The change of the White Star Line is "a hard stroke in the fight of two great nations for the mastership of the Atlantic." The writer thus continues:

"The British-American Steamship Company, the White Star, and the British Cunard have for some time past more or less impassively watched the German companies, Hamburg-American and North-German Lloyd, tap the passenger traffic of the Continent by calling, on the way across the Atlantic, at Cherbourg and Havre, Dover and Southampton. With somewhat old-fashioned conservatism they have stuck to Liverpool, which no Frenchman in his senses would choose as his starting-point for the United States, and which is at least as unlikely to allure travelers from other states of Western Europe. Is not Liverpool by all tradition the starting-place for America? And who, when a tradition in our dignified world of English commerce is well established, will depart from it till he is frightened and hustled out by the rude foreigner? We must lose a few hundred thousands ere we think of moving, and double the amount at least ere we actually stir. How many pounds and passengers have been lost to the trade of England since the Continental companies made their first great effort for the supremacy of the Atlantic, no one can say; but the amount is not a trifle. For some time past everybody has read of and wondered at the splendid enterprises of the two German steamship companies. We hear a great deal, in another question of the sea, of two-power strength. There is no doubt as to which country has made the boldest bid to have a two-power strength in sea-borne commerce. No finer vessels than Germany's Atlantic steamships, if as fine, exist to-day. Germany has well deserved all the additional trade she has won through the English lines lingering at Liverpool, when Liverpool in this matter is slightly out of date. Thanks to the energy alike of her capitalists and working people, and to the restless patriotism of the Emperor—which has inspired this movement particularly—Germany has quickly turned out a little fleet of 'floating cities,' matchless some of them for size and fleetness together. She has had the start. But at length one of the leading 'Anglo-Saxon' lines is coming south to offer battle."

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN JEW.

THE modern Jew has not yet "found himself," at least in Germany. His unrest and uneasiness spring from several causes, says Dr. Curt Alexander, writing in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin). "There are stepchildren of fortune among the nations," and the Jew is one of them. There are those who "are fated to grow up under the shade of life, without the warm rays of the sun." The consequence has been that the Jew's mental equilibrium "has, by several circumstances, become disturbed." Among the causes of this condition are his history, which teaches him to look upon Israel as a peculiar people; his experience in the Ghetto, from which he issued, "broken-backed, bowed in

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body and soul," his subsequent devotion to trade in which the competition is more apt to dissever him from society than unite him with his social surroundings, and, lastly, his success in finance, which denationalizes him. Of the fundamental origin of Jewish unrest this writer says:

"The Jews must be numbered among the nations as a plant that springs feeble and drooping from a sunless sod. Favored with a glorious history, the Jews have never succeeded in engrafting themselves upon the people among whom they dwell, and are still spoken of under a specific name as the Hebrew people. But their history has shaped their destiny. Here we find the answer to the many riddles which the Jewish question propounds, here is the thread of Ariadne which furnishes a clue to the labyrinth known as Judaism. And the phenomenon of social unrest which we would point out as characteristic of modern Jews, especially in Germany, must be looked upon as the product of the historical development, and especially of the social condition, of the Hebrew nation, from the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans to the present day."

The Jews, he goes on to say, have looked upon themselves as having a "changeless national character." They have maintained "the purity of their race" and have boasted their "pertinacity in keeping themselves free from the influences of their surroundings to a greater degree than other races have done." This has led to their isolation, and consequent unrest, for as Dr. Alexander observes, "it is an allowed historic fact that an individual can never feel sure of himself until he has taken root in the social circle about him, and feels himself one with it."

This condition was aggravated by the fact that the Jew, on issuing from the Ghetto, made himself the possessor of money rather than of land, concerning which the present writer speaks as follows:

"The commercial pursuits to which the Jew devoted himself had their root in floating capital, the abstract idea of which filled him with a sense of power. The most universal characteristic of money is its instability, its movement from hand to hand. In contradistinction to this, the possession of real estate makes a man feel that he is settled on one spot, and that thus the individual is merely a link in the chain of successive personalities, and this sort of property impresses him with a sense of his connection, as an individual, with past and future generations. The possession of money makes no such impression. It presents itself as a completely extraneous force. It has no such power to identify the individual with itself. In this sense the social relations of the individual are in no wise affected by the possession of money. It is purely exterior to him, and does not produce the effect upon him which the possession of real estate does, by impressing him with a sense of his own personality. In fact, money destroys the sense of personality, in that it strips a man of all incentive to personal effort. But money has even a more far-reaching effect than this. It denationalizes a man. Capital which has no personal element in it, nor owes any allegiance to this or that social group, is by its essential nature destined to overleap the boundaries of the nation. It is needless to observe that its function in the financial world can not be limited to any one country. It follows from this that the commercial pursuits of the Jews were by no means calculated, considering the kind of property they aimed at possessing and their readiness to change their place of settlement, to root them firmly in their new social sphere, and engraft them organically on the state."

This narrowing effect of money, as the chief possession aimed at by Jews, was such, Dr. Alexander continues, "that the Jews, in spite of their reception into the social life of the nation, remained strangers in their inmost being." Hence their "social unrest." He sees signs, however, of the establishment of better relations between the Jews and "modern society," and remarks:

"The conclusion of the matter is that the position of the Jews in modern society should be established and made clear. It is evident that the process of amalgamation has not yet been completed, and that the Jews are not yet so fast rooted in their social environment that they have grown to be one with it. The advance toward this consummation has made such strides, however, as warrant us in anticipating their still closer identification with modern society. Such an identification is to be welcomed, not only for their own sakes, but also for that of Germany."

He concludes with a eulogy on the Jews. "It is an incontrovertible fact that the Jews are to-day a prominent factor in Germany's commercial life." He quotes the French writer who declares that "if the Jew did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him." He reminds us that Gombart, speaking of "the energetic force residing in the Jewish nature," describes this people as "the leaven which stirs to life the dough of German labor," and he concludes by saying: "It is the duty of the state, as far as in it lies, to promote the amalgamation of the Jews with its own organic life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KAISER'S ALLEGORICAL CARTOON, MADE SEVERAL YEARS AGO, REPRESENTING THE NATIONS OF EUROPE MARSHALED TO DEFEND THEIR LAND AGAINST THE YELLOW PERIL.

THE GERMAN PERIL.

LIBERTY—"People of Africa, prepare to defend your homes and altars!" —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE AND SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS MACHINERY A CURSE?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by Reginald Newton Weekes in *The Nineteenth Century and After*. According to this writer "the application of man's genius to the invention of machinery has been fraught with loss, rather than gain, to the true moral and intellectual progress of the race." Machinery, he asserts, has destroyed our inherent love for beautiful forms, it has discouraged the use of local building-materials, it has replaced beautiful and artistic constructions with ugly ones, it has displaced workers in thousands of educative employments. Our laborers, the writer thinks, are not the fine race that they once were, and he lays it all to the increase of machinery. These conclusions are vigorously denied by a writer in *Engineering* (London, January 11), who sums up in pretty effective fashion machinery's blessings. He says:

"As a matter of fact, rural laborers were not always the fine upstanding race of giants that poetic pens would picture them. Their 'lean, old, toil-worn faces' were too often made prematurely old by the pinch of poverty; their forms bent, their chests hollowed, and shoulders rounded by the nature of their toil. So far as actual operations are concerned, we would back the manufacture of machinery to produce the finer men. We must, however, allow to the former the advantage of open air and sunshine; but against this, again, must be set damp and rheumatics—the curse of rural populations, since their dwellings were 'sprinkled along the watercourses in the bottoms,' or 'straggled up the little stream,' and had 'the vegetable thatch, the wall of local stone, clay, or mud,' and often floors of the latter material also. No! Thank God! we say—and the rural laborer will say also—that machinery has made good cheap bricks for walls; has sawn those monotonously straight boards for floors; has given us glass for windows and Portland cement for damp-resisting concrete foundations; has even rolled the galvanized sheets for roofs; has spun wool, flax, and cotton, and woven them into fabrics; has reaped the crops and ground corn; and, finally, has brought all these and a thousand other corporeal blessings to our very doors by the aid of those ultimate triumphs of machinery—the locomotive and the steamship; upon both of which Mr. Weekes pours out the vials of his wrath."

How would the poetic and artistic admirer of the old-style laborer's cottage like to live in one? asks the writer, and he answers the question with the following picture:

"To eat and sleep in its dark and damp little rooms, to feel the 'rheumatiz' growing on him year by year; to drink the polluted water of its shallow well; to see his children stricken by diphtheria, and no train or motor-car to bring the one doctor who administers the widely spread district; or to have scarlet fever in the room, with the one little window, where the whole family—man, woman, and children—sleep. We wonder if Mr. Weekes ever read any of the old rural parish records of the era that preceded the introduction of machinery, when 'England was Merrie England then'—according to the poetic and picturesque legend. How the rural laborers, of whose enviable lot he speaks so enthusiastically, passed their lives almost on the verge of famine; how a very considerable part of the rural population were in receipt of parish relief; and how hand-spun, hand-woven, and hand-sewn clothing was so dear that all but a very few—the squire and the parson and some others—looked forward to the fabled season of feasting and good cheer with dread of the frost and snow that would be torture to starved bodies."

That the work of the mechanical inventor has taken something from the rural picturesqueness, the writer acknowledges. This, he says, has been inevitable, and the right-minded engineer regrets it; but he may find consolation in the thought that without "the curse of machinery," as applied to printing, he would not have the opportunity of reading Mr. Weekes's article in *The Nineteenth Century*. To quote his conclusion:

"Indeed, when one comes to think deeper, had it not been Mr. Weekes's lot to wander very far from the 'nature from whence he came,' he, or his equivalent contemporary, might, instead of writing philosophic dissertations on the crumpling of rose-leaves, have been searching, in a state of nature, the hedges and ditches for a dinner of frogs and caterpillars; while the corporeal embodiment of some potential engineer, proud in the possession of a flint ax, might have been waiting on the other side of the hedge, intent on a more substantial meal."

LONG LIVES OF AMERICAN COLLEGE ATHLETES.

IN view of the general popular impression that star athletes in American colleges usually overdo, and pay for it by dying prematurely, much interest has been excited by statistics published recently by Dr. W. G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, which go to show that Yale athletes during the past fifty years have lived longer than their classmates. Dr. Anderson notes at the outset the opinion of some authorities that the highly developed athlete has more muscle and more lung power than he can use in a sedentary occupation, and their warning that this may become a danger, because if he does not keep up vigorous exercise outside of office hours the disused lung tissue may be the indirect cause of consumption, or the overdeveloped heart may refuse to do its work in some great stress, like that of pneumonia. The Yale records do not bear this out. To quote a notice of Dr. Anderson's statistics presented in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 12):

"The athletic records of Yale show that between the years 1855 and 1905 the number of men who gained positions on either the crew, baseball, football, or track teams was 807. Of this number 58 have died. Of these 58, 18 were crew men (naturally, as this is the oldest sport), 16 were football men, 13 track, and 11 baseball men.

"If an estimate be made on the basis of the average of years in the life of the sport it is found that the greatest mortality has occurred among the football men. Crew men were second, track men third, and baseball men fourth with an extremely low average. Compared with the select mortality tables of the Actuarial Society, made up from mortality averages all over the country, the athletes show a remarkable longevity.

"As contrasted with these figures are those collected by Dr. Anderson as to the mortality of the general graduates, who have not won team positions, tho many of them have doubtless done more or less systematic athletic work. During the fifty years above stated 10,922 men have been graduated from the academic and scientific departments. Of this number 1,406 have died; that is, 12.9 per cent., as against 7.2 per cent. of the athletes. Consumption carried off 12 of the 58 deceased athletes, but this percentage is not greater than would be expected among non-athletes from a similar cause, as is proven by reference to the records of the large insurance companies. 'Deaths from heart disease in the list of 58 men were 4 at the ages of thirty-five, fifty-seven, sixty-eight, and seventy. The average is very low. Pneumonia carried off 6, typhoid fever 5, and typhoid-pneumonia 2. Those who wish to push their argument that high athletics are bad for the lungs and heart might find some ground for that argument in the fact that 24 of the 58 deaths were caused by lung trouble of various kinds, and heart failure. The table of deaths further shows that 9 of the 58 athletes met violent deaths, of which 2 were suicides. One died of dissipation, which was not traceable to participation in athletics.'

"Dr. Anderson's paper is all the more valuable because it is temperate in tone. He is not seeking to prove or disprove any particular theory, but is content to let the facts and figures speak for themselves. He declares that the 'inevitable conclusion from the figures gathered is that the Yale man who came to high honors in the major sports of the last half-century has more than the ordinary man's share of long life.' But he freely admits that 'whether this is due to his high development as an athlete or to the original strength of the man himself is still unproven, and seems likely to remain so unless some more perfect means of comparison can be found.'"

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FALSE TEETH BY WHOLESALE.

AMERICA leads the world as a maker of false teeth. We send this product to Japan, China, India — all over the world. Indeed, somewhat grimly suggests H. D. Jones, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, February), "it is not beyond the limit of possibility that cannibal feasts are conducted with the aid of American-made artificial teeth." Within a few years every dentist made false teeth for his customer in a back office; now they are turned out by millions in big factories, and the quality has bettered as the quantity has increased, owing to the discovery of a composition that is practically indestructible, which marks "the beginning of a new era in the ability of the human family to repair the ravages of time." Mr. Jones tells us that Philadelphia boasts the biggest tooth-factory in the world. He says, in describing the methods used there:

"The first thing to do in making artificial teeth of a particular variety is to fashion a mold. The greatest care has to be taken in the making of this mold. The work is done by hand, the workmen being highly paid and of the most skilled order. . . . When the mold has been shaped and tooled to the exact form required, it is filled with the soft composition of which the teeth are made and the cover placed on to press the composition into the shape of the teeth. The mold is then placed in an oven and the composition baked to a certain point, when it is handed over to an operator who trims off the rough edges and shapes the tooth into the finished article. After that it goes to the furnace for a final and prolonged baking at a tremendous heat. . . . . .

"The teeth go direct from the furnace to the girls who sit all day at long tables, examining for defects, and polishing and finishing. The delicate touch of a girl, educated so that the smallest defect is noticed in an instant, is required to prevent any tooth being sent from the factory with an uneven surface or a poor edge. The slightest flaw will cause rejection, for there can be no discomfort worse than that of a sharp or rough-edged tooth. The teeth are mounted on cards and brought to the line of girls, and the examiners pass or reject them with incredible swiftness."

By far the most important part of the industry from a scientific point of view, Mr. Jones tells us, is the making of false teeth to order, to a particular pattern, and the matching of teeth for those who are desirous of hiding from the world the fact that their teeth are false. Says the writer:

"Men frequently want teeth made to match their tobacco-stained grinders. Then the coloring work done has to be of an expert order, and here again the trained eyes of women are employed, for they have been educated from childhood to match colors and are far better fitted for such work than men. A large

Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

MAKING THE MOLDS FOR FALSE TEETH.

business is done in these tinted teeth, and the art of coloring to match samples is quite as important in its way as the making of the teeth to match the shape of the genuine ones.

"Sometimes the factory receives an order for what are called 'freak teeth,' that is, teeth so different from those usually found in the human head and of so peculiar a color that the laboratory experts are at work for hours before they can hit upon the right thing. If the toothless customer will pay the price, he or she can have teeth of any shape or color desired, for it is only a question

Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

GIRLS FINISHING AND POLISHING THE TEETH.

of turning experts loose on the order. But the faddist in false teeth must pay high for such luxuries. The teeth that are sent out carded by the hundred are quite a different matter from teeth made to order after the experts of the factory have prepared special molds and mixt composition for a single set of teeth."

ASSIMILATION, BENEVOLENT AND OTHERWISE.

WHEN two civilizations come into contact, as is becoming increasingly common nowadays, both are usually modified, each borrowing something from the other. The assimilation may be nearly all on one side—either forcible or "benevolent," as we are wont to say, somewhat ironically; but it is always true that even a conqueror learns something from the conquered—often his intellectual life is revolutionized, as that of the Romans was by their contact with the Greeks. The laws of such assimilation are investigated by Prof. Paul Lapie, of the University of Bordeaux, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 15). Says Professor Lapie:

"Put in contact two profoundly different civilizations. If their differences finally become minimized, how does this 'assimilation' come about? When the Romans Hellenize or the Japanese become Europeanized, in what order do the successive degrees of approach to their models take place? Of the divers elements that make up a society, which are those that pass over and those that refuse to be exchanged?

"We are, in general, tempted to answer that the imitation of superficial customs precedes the imitation of beliefs; while fashion obeys all the caprices of foreign influence, religion seems to constitute the stablest element of all civilization; assimilation would thus pass from the outside to the inside. But, says an ingenious writer, this is an illusion; we think another's thoughts before we imitate his motions; we adopt his tastes before copying his dress; assimilation proceeds from the inside to the outside."

Between these two contrary ideas the author seeks to decide by a close examination of the facts, and he concludes that both are wrong. Assimilation proceeds, he says, neither outward nor inward. The first hypothesis fails to recognize the priority of material exchanges, and the second exaggerates the stability of religion. All imitation is at the same time internal and external. To imitate we must see our model—the external fact—and feel a desire to copy it—the internal fact. Assimilation, the author asserts, starts in the street and penetrates thence to the fireside; it starts with the customs of visible society, the largest and the

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vaguest part of it, and proceeds thence to the customs of the more definite social organization, which are more restricted and more mysterious. He puts it thus:

"There is no religious assimilation without previous or contemporary material assimilation. There is no political assimilation without previous religious assimilation. There is no social assimilation without previous political assimilation. These are the formulas that sum up our observations. They have apparent exceptions. Violence often disturbs the natural order; conquerors often wish to change the customs of their subjects by force, and such artificial and arbitrary assimilation does not, of course, follow the same laws as spontaneous assimilation. On the other hand, exterior customs or religious practises, despite their natural instability, may be strengthened by the bond that connects them with political or social institutions."

The writer notes, in conclusion, that probably there is no such thing as perfect assimilation. Elements dependent on individual character resist it. Even the most perfectly "assimilated" Japanese is not quite a European, and probably the only real Americans will continue to reside for some time within the limits of the United States.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SMUGGLERS FOILED BY THE X-RAY.

THE proposal to detect smuggled articles, whether on the person of the smuggler, or in packages, by means of the Roentgen ray, was made several years ago, and was noted at that time in these columns. We now learn from *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, February) that this plan has had a successful trial by the French Government. The system employed is that of Alphonse Le Roux. Says a writer in the periodical just named:

Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

FINDING SMUGGLED GOODS BY *x*-RAY.

"The plan is to have every passenger on board a vessel from a foreign port pass in front of the *x*-ray apparatus and subject himself to a thorough examination. In this way smuggled articles concealed anywhere about the person can be instantly detected. As it is not necessary to remove any of the clothing, the passengers are caused absolutely no annoyance, and as all are treated alike they suffer no indignity by being obliged to stand in front of that searching, penetrating little *x*-ray machine. The process is quick and the expense is more than counterbalanced by the cutting down of the number of custom-house officials. One man can examine all the ships that come to port in a day, and there is no patience-trying delay.

"In the trial mentioned one hundred and sixty-seven persons were examined in forty-five minutes, and on them were found jewels and merchandise hidden for the experiment. Watches were discovered sewed in the lining of one man's coat. In the hem of a woman's skirt were found the rings put there to test the system. A tiny jeweled locket was revealed hidden in a young man's mouth, underneath his tongue, while under the coils of a woman's hair the *x*-ray showed quite plainly several watch-chains and a bracelet. Another 'smuggler' carried several card-cases spread out flat against his feet. Right through his shoes and stockings the *x*-ray penetrated, and the clasps on the card-cases stood out good and clear to the eye of the examiner. The buttons on several pairs of gloves betrayed their presence next to the skin, somewhere in the region of the heart, of a French official who tried to fool the little machine by wrapping each glove up first in linen then in tissue paper. The *x*-ray saw through his deception immediately. He was accused of 'carrying concealed buttons which were perhaps attached to some dutiable articles.' He confest like a man and the *x*-ray received another good mark as a detective. Headed by Mr. Le Roux (the outsiders gathered together for the examination being dismissed) the officials tramped over to the post-office with their *x*-ray machine, and there proceeded to pry into envelops and packages without removing flaps or strings. All sorts of foreign articles were found hidden in innocent places.

"With every country using the *x*-ray at the custom-house and post-office, smuggling would soon cease, for there seems to be no way to fool this little agent. Every means of baffling it were tried at Mr. Le Roux's test. Articles were wrapt in many thicknesses of paper and woolen fabrics, and they were hidden in all sorts of queer places, but once the *x*-ray got busy they might just as well have shouted out their whereabouts, for not a single hidden article escaped detection."

IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN RAILWAY-CARS.

IN view of the fact that we are a nation of travelers, railway sanitation has become one of our most important problems. In *The Railway Surgical Journal* (Chicago, vol. xiii., No. 1) Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the Minnesota Board of Health, points out that general sanitation can not deal with this problem satisfactorily and that the incentive to action must come from railroad representatives if the greatest amount of good is to be accomplished. Cleanliness, while cars are in service and at the cleaning-station, is regarded by Dr. Bracken as most important, and he insists that expectoration and the throwing of refuse on the car floor should be strictly prohibited and the prohibition rigidly enforced. The sweeping of cars during transit he characterizes as unsanitary and filthy and maintains that, when it is at all necessary to clean cars *en route*, some material, such as wet or oiled sawdust, should be used upon the floor to lay the dust. "A car should only be cleaned in transit," he says, "at some station where a long stop is made, when passengers can disembark if so disposed. But even then the dry system of sweeping should not be permitted."

Another feature of importance in car sanitation is the nature of the upholstery. Plush, Dr. Bracken thinks, should not be used for this purpose. In the cleaning of cars at terminals the vacuum system, by which the dust is drawn instead of blown from the article cleaned, is stated to be the latest and best method. It is now in use in the best-equipped cleaning-yards and, altho not yet perfected, will undoubtedly be in general use in the near future.

That the problem of car ventilation can be solved, says the writer, has been demonstrated by one or two railway companies, notably by the Pennsylvania, in whose system fresh air is introduced into the car under the seats instead of through overhead transoms. While he declares that successful heating must go hand in hand with successful ventilation, he insists that rules and regulations governing employees will not secure results unless there is a constant supervision by responsible parties. Speaking to his fellow railway surgeons and emphasizing the necessity of a supply of pure drinking-water for the use of the railway employees as well as the passengers, the doctor writes: "It must be a fact well known to you all that in many instances the drinking-water, in day-coaches at least, is from a contaminated water supply," a frank admission that will certainly startle the traveling public.

Tarred Ties for the Simplon.—Twenty thousand railway-ties for the Simplon tunnel have been treated with coal-tar by a method similar to that used with zinc chlorid or creosote. The ties are heated in a receptacle from which the air is afterward exhausted and then hot coal-tar is introduced. By means of steam-coils the temperature is maintained at 105° C. for four hours, after which an air pressure of about 30 pounds per square inch is

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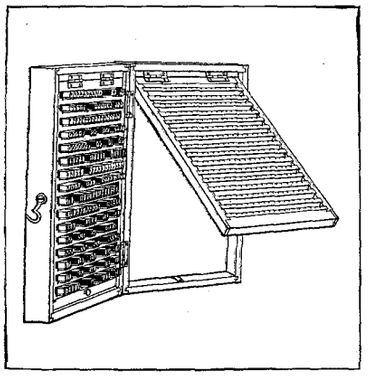
applied. Of this method of preservation *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, January 19) says:

"From the fact that this is the raw material from which commercial creosote is made, and this being the most effective timber preservative known, we think it well to call attention to this work. Coal-tar is widely available and cheap. In some years it has been a drug in the market, and it is known to have preservative effect on timber, even when applied only to the exterior. For a long time it has been customary to coat with coal-tar the part of fence-posts and telegraph-poles placed in the ground. It would seem that experiments with the material might be carried out at any tie-preserving works, and, while its effectiveness might not be equal to that of creosote, still it might give satisfaction to a measurable degree, perhaps better than is being obtained from some of the metallic-salt solutions now so largely used."

A PRINTING-OUTFIT FOR THE BLIND.

AN ingenious portable printing-outfit with which the blind may communicate with those who see, and *vice versa*, has been devised by Director Vaughan, of the Quinze-Vingts blind-asylum, in France. The following description of the device is from *La Nature* (Paris). Says this paper:



PRINTING OUTFIT FOR INTERCOMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE BLIND AND THE SEEING.

"It is well known that the blind use, for reading and writing, the system of points in relief devised by Braille, in which words and phrases are formed by proper combination of these points. In reading, the blind touch the points with the finger; to write, they form the text in Braille points by means of a stylus and a grille beneath a sheet of paper. The portable printing-set for the blind, which is represented in the accompanying figure, is a box containing types in its lower part, and above these a grille to receive these when set. The characters used are specially cast for the purpose; . . . they bear at one end a letter of the Braille alphabet, and at the other the equivalent Roman letter. These characters are also furnished with a tongue placed lengthwise at the base of the letter, and indicating its position. This enables the types to be set vertically in grooves made in the grille.

"The method of use is as follows: The type are in the body of the case and the Roman letters bear on an inking-pad below. In the lid [as the case lies open] is the empty grille, under which a sheet of paper may be slipt. The blind person recognizes the type by touching the Braille characters, and, taking them one by one, places them in the grille from left to right. The type are thus set closely side by side. To separate the words the groove to the right of the last word set is allowed to remain empty. When all the type are in place a slight pressure impresses them on the sheet of paper. The same apparatus enables one who does not know the Braille alphabet to write to a blind person, in which case the ink-pad is not used. The characters are placed in the grille, taking care that the Roman letter is uppermost, so as to be seen by the operator. The latter composes his words letter by letter and places them in the grille at the right, going from right to left. Pressure is then brought to bear on a sheet of paper, placed, as before, under the grille; the Braille characters are forced into the paper, the pressure necessary for this depending on its thickness. The paper is then turned over and read on the other side, the Braille letters in relief running from left to right. This invention appears quite practical and will probably be of great service to the blind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Tin Roofs: Good and Bad.—That tin as a roofing material has fallen far in reputation during the past few years, on account of the substitution of steel sheets for wrought iron and the competition among manufacturers to reduce the tin coating to the thinnest possible wash, is asserted editorially by *Engineering News* (New York). Says this paper:

"The old-time tin roof, laid by honest workmen, was expected to last and often did last for more than a generation. The present-day tin roof has such a facility for developing leaks that architects, builders, and owners have learned to avoid its use wherever any other roofing will answer.

"In recognition of this unfortunate condition, the largest producer of tin plate . . . has announced that hereafter it will stamp every sheet of its roofing-plate with the number of pounds of coating it carries per box of 20x28-inch plates. The departure is certainly a commendable one, and will no doubt be followed by other makers of roofing-plates. It has been heralded by some of the trade journals as a revolution in the industry. One of these journals in a paroxysm of eloquence remarks:

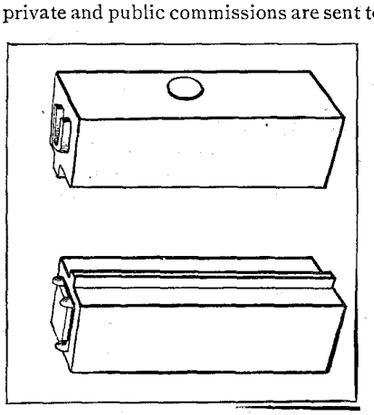
"'This move crushes the malpractise of years in one fell stroke, and with firm grasp uplifts the business to a plane of dignity and honor.'

"We trust this is all true; but before we join in the chorus we would like to inquire whether the buyer is to be informed how much lead and how much tin goes into the coating of the terne plates which he purchases. Tin costs now about 45 cents per pound; lead costs a little over 6 cents. If the buyer of roofing-plates is to be told how many pounds of coating have been applied to the sheets he buys, he might also be informed how much of that coating is tin and how much lead."

A WOOL FAMINE.

THAT there is a partial famine in textile materials, especially in the case of wool, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Textile Record* (New York, January). The writer calls particular attention to the fact, which he calls "a curious and regrettable feature," that this shortage of wool excites no attention, whereas a similar shortage of cotton would be talked about everywhere. He says:

"There is a scarcity of textile materials of all kinds. The demand for silk, hemp, jute, cotton, and wool has advanced the prices of all of these products, and with none of them is the scarcity more serious than in the case of wool. The attitude of the general public and of the textile trade itself toward the wool supply is, however, one of complete indifference. The trade is, apparently, no more concerned about the scarcity of wool than about the high price of camphor. If there is a shortage of cotton a general alarm is sounded throughout the world; national and interantional cotton federations are formed to ward off the peril; private and public commissions are sent to investigate old sources of supply; the hat is passed around among rich and poor alike to raise money for finding new sources of cotton supply, which, when found, are straightway subsidized by the Government; there is a strenuous effort to bring the planter and manufacturer together that the cotton supply may not be jeopardized by lack of friendly cooperation between them; and there is a wide-spread and strenuous demand for statistics of cotton production and consumption, that the world may note even the slightest change in the balance between the supply and consumption of this textile material."



DOUBLE-ENDED TYPE.
(Braille and Roman Alphabets.)

The author finds no fault with all this; he simply contrasts this extreme solicitude regarding cotton with the indifference regarding wool. No one, he says, thinks of forming an international wool federation to provide for the scarcity of wool; a commission

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to visit the sheep-ranches of Australia would be ridiculed out of existence; there is not a woolen or worsted manufacturer who would give a cent to increase the number of sheep throughout the world; and as for wool statistics, like snakes in Ireland, there are none, and few people seem to want any. He goes on to say:

"The neglect of the wool supply and the attention given to the cotton supply are explained by the fact that wool can be used an indefinite number of times in the manufacture of clothing, while cotton can be used but once. The remanufacturing of wool into clothing results, however, in a decrease in its value for that purpose. For this reason the importance of increasing the wool supply, to which no attention is given, is but little less than that of increasing the cotton supply, on which so much effort is expended. This development of our wool supply is a work which the Government should take up at once. The officials at Washington can find many precedents for it in the extraordinary expenditure of official time and money in studying the cotton-plant, operating model cotton plantations, and compiling the great variety of cotton statistics with which we are regularly and irregularly favored at frequent intervals. The Department of Agriculture realizes the need of work in behalf of the wool industry and is ready to take it up as soon as Congress shall make an appropriation. It would seem that a Congress that expends money so freely for exploiting foreign markets as the present one has done might be induced to respond to this excellent suggestion from the Department of Agriculture."

THE AMERICAN OF THE FUTURE.

THAT our descendants are to be stronger, better, and wiser than their sires is the belief of Dr. W J McGee, of the St. Louis Museum. In a paper read before the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in New York he advanced this opinion, and he defends it in an interview reported in the New York *Times* of January 9. Says Dr. McGee, as quoted by the reporter:

"'The American of to-morrow will be as complex in descent and culture as he is to-day. He will be vigorous, active, energetic; he will be of excellent physique, but he will not follow any special type. There is no sign of any tendency for any of the characteristics he has derived from his ancestors to disappear, so that he may be blond or brunette, short or tall, according to the stock from which he springs.'

"Dr. McGee was asked if there was any danger of the American becoming overdeveloped as other nations have done. He replied:

"'The Americans are a very composite race, and will become more so. One may almost judge of the strength of a race by the amount of its complexity. Thus the Greeks, who were the most aristocratic of peoples and the most opposed to marriages with outsiders, have failed. The Romans were great because they were formed of many races, and the same complexity of type was prevalent in Northwest Europe, and especially in England.'

"'What about the Jews?' Dr. McGee was asked.

"'They form the most important ethnic group of our time. Their law was opposed to marriage outside their race, but permitted it among different groups of Hebrew blood. These groups are so differentiated that intermarriage between them has almost as strengthening an effect as marriage with outsiders altogether.'"

Dr. McGee expresses a firm belief in the coming of an American, taller, stronger, more humanitarian, and more intellectual than the American of to-day. According to him, the tendency of the world is to grow better. The law of heredity, as now commonly accepted, indicates that an abnormality in one ancestor will only crop out in the case of one descendant in roughly alternating generations. Thus, if a man has homicidal mania, none of his children may develop the same desire, altho perhaps one of his line in the third, fifth, or eighth generation will show it. He goes on to say:

"I think it is wrong to accuse the American of being engrossed in money-getting. He is filled with the desire of achievement, but he does not work with feverish activity for the sake of the dollars. Take the case of John D. Rockefeller. To my mind, he is the incarnation of concentrated effort. He strove to accomplish along a relatively narrow line, and it was a mere incident that that line brought him great wealth. If he had taken up anthropology with the same single-mindedness he would have been a great scientist.

"I do not think that the struggle for existence is getting relatively harder. We are much better fitted to struggle hard than were our forebears, and I am inclined to think that the struggle is now not relatively so hard as it was a few generations ago. We walk three and three-quarters of a mile an hour, when our fathers walked three and a half. But it is in us to walk that fast, and there is no harm done. When Herbert Spencer was here he declared we were rushing ourselves into our graves. That was a good many years ago, but we are still surviving."

The reporter adds:

"With regard to race suicide, Dr. McGee was also an optimist. He would not go into the economic side of the matter and the alleged deliberate limitation of families by the well-to-do, but he pointed out the statistical side of the question. It long has been observed that the number of children varies inversely with the length of life of a species. An eagle lives a century and has few offspring; a shad dies in a few weeks and has millions. Human life has increased from an average of about twenty-four to twenty-five years a century ago, to twenty-nine years now; therefore the number of children born should diminish. Dr. McGee declared that he did not see any evidence to show that the birth-rate had fallen sufficiently to counteract this tendency to greater longevity."

FLEAS AS CARRIERS OF THE PLAGUE.

THAT a variety of flea is an active agent in disseminating bubonic plague has lately been discovered by the special plague commission appointed by the Government of British India. The part played by rats in spreading the disease has long been understood, but exactly how an epidemic is disseminated among the rats and also communicated therefrom to human beings it has been left to the commission to determine. It is still engaged in its investigation, but in the course of a short *interim* report the commissioners state that the disease is conveyed from one rat to another and also to human beings by the parasite commonly known as the "rat flea." Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 29):

"This hypothesis has been confirmed as the result of several experiments. When plague-infested and healthy rats were incarcerated separately in wire cages, thereby preventing them coming into contact with one another, the healthy rodents became infected, and it was also ascertained that guinea-pigs could also become contaminated in the same manner.

"But on the other hand, if the plague-stricken rats, immune, however, from the flea, were confined and permitted to come into free physical contact with healthy animals, no such signs of infection were observed. Directly the fleas were introduced, the animals in a short time were all similarly affected, the progress of the epidemic varying in direct proportion to the number of fleas present.

"These tests conclusively proved that the parasite was the active agent in propagating the disease, since every precaution was adopted to prevent the possibility of infection being spread atmospherically. Moreover, similar tests were repeated in plague-infected houses. For instance, guinea-pigs were permitted to run freely in a house, which, tho it had been disinfected, still harbored parasites, with the result that the animals were found to be soon attacked by the fleas and contracted plague, and the parasites caught on their bodies were found to be capable of spreading the epidemic.

"When, however, under the same conditions, the guinea-pigs were immured in cages of wire gauze, thereby preventing the infesting of fleas, no ill results attended the animals. There is one important theory advanced in the preface to this report—that the plague itself may in reality be a disease of fleas."

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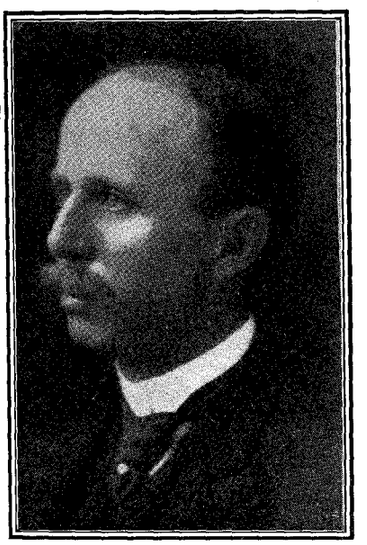
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A WALL-STREET VIEW OF OUR DECLINING FAITH.

SOME striking editorials on the question of the decline of the belief in a future life have been appearing in recent issues of *The Wall Street Journal* (New York). From such a source the inquiry carries peculiar weight, especially to the type of mind which forms the majority in our commercial civilization. The articles in question, written by Mr. Sereno S. Pratt, the editor of that paper, express the "intense interest" of that journal "in the economic and political effects of any change in the thought, the habits, and the lives of men." If there has been a decline in religious faith, Mr. Pratt asserts, that fact "alters the basic conditions of civilization," "becomes a factor in the markets," "changes the standards and affects the values of things that are bought and sold," and "concerns the immediate interests of those who never had such a faith almost as much as it does the lives of those who have had the faith and lost it." Along this line Mr. Pratt continues:



SERENO S. PRATT,
Editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, who says that the question of the decline of religous faith "is of practical, immediate, and tremendous importance to Wall Street, quite as much as any other part of the world."

"The question, therefore, of practical, immediate, and tremendous importance to Wall Street quite as much as any other part of the world, is, has there been a decline in the faith in the future life? and if so, to what extent is this responsible for the special phenomena of our time—the eager pursuit of sudden wealth, the shameless luxury and display, the gross and corrupting extravagance, 'the misuse of swollen fortunes,' the indifference to law, the growth of graft, the abuses of great corporate power, the social unrest, the spread of demagogy, the advances of Socialism, the appeals to bitter class hatred? To find out what connection exists between a decadence in religious faith and the social unrest of our time, due, on one side, to oppressive use of financial power, and, on the other, to class agitation, might well be worth an investigation by a commission of government experts, if it were possible for the Government to enter into such an undertaking."

Whatever may be a man's own personal beliefs, continues Mr. Pratt, "there is no one who would not prefer to do business with a person who really believes in a future life." If the world holds fewer men of such faith, it makes a big difference, and if faith is to continue to decline, this will require new adjustments. So the writer views the situation, adding these reflections:

"There are certainly, on the surface, many signs of such a decline. Perhaps, if it were possible to probe deeply into the subject, it might be found that faith still abounded, but is no longer exprest in the old way. But we are obliged to accept the surface indications. These include a falling off in church attendance, the abandonment of family worship, the giving over of Sunday, more and more, to pleasure and labor, the separation of religious from secular education, under the stern demands of non-sectarianism, the growing up of a generation uninstructed as our fathers were in the study of the Bible, the secularization of a portion of the church itself, and its inability in a large way to gain the confidence of the laboring people. If these are really signs of a decay of religious faith, then indeed there is no more important problem before us than that of either discovering some adequate substitute for faith, or to take immediate steps to check a development that has within it the seeds of a national disaster."

The alternative of the "adequate substitute" does not recommend itself to the mind of Mr. Pratt, as may be seen from his view exprest in a more recent editorial, which deals with the materialism underneath both "the Socialism of Karl Marx and the financial concentration of which we may take that represented by E. H. Harriman as a type." Balancing the virtues of the two, Mr. Pratt sees in Socialism "the more attractive and impossible program," while "financial concentration" he believes to be "the safer for the social order and civilization." In neither, however, is the remedy adequate to the ill. He concludes:

"The supreme need of the hour is not elastic currency or sounder banking, or better protection against panics, or bigger navies, or more equitable tariffs, but a revival of faith, a return to a morality which recognizes a basis in religion and the establishment of a workable and working theory of life that views man as something more than a mere lump of matter."

CHRIST AS THE GREATEST OF TABLE-TALKERS.

CHRIST was a teacher who loved to talk at the feast and the family meal. Of Confucius his disciples said, "While at table he did not converse," but the contrary was the case with the founder of Christianity. "He eateth and drinketh with publicans and sinners" was the charge brought against him. He "not only accepted all invitations to dine, but was sometimes a self-invited guest," says Bishop E. R. Hendrix, in *The Homiletic Review* (New York). "He gladly took his place in the very center of that world where seriousness is usually lost amid a congenial company at the table, and found and taught there the true solemnity of living." Table-talk is the supreme flower of civilization, and the table-talk of the Savior was the most precious contribution to the wisdom and spiritual enlighenment of the world that has ever been recorded. Bishop Hendrix writes:

"The savage eats alone because he has nothing to say. Why expect table-talk from one who has no sympathy with his kind, no thoughts to share, no exchange of ideas? Can we expect the table to be a clearing-house where there is no currency, no medium of exchange, where speech is scant because ideas are few? The savage munches his bone in silence save as the crunching is broken by some cry of anger at being interrupted in his gluttonous meal, as he simply eats to live. Man is already well advanced in civilization when he talks while he eats. . . . Man's table-talk tells with rare accuracy the measure of his civilization or enlightenment. He is well advanced when he abandons his savage tendencies to discuss his enemies at the table and begins to talk of things. And he has become a thinker when he talks more of ideas than of things. He is at his best when he is fitted to enjoy and to share such table-talk as our Lord gave in his dinner parables or at the Last Supper. As he eats the broken loaf and drinks the crusht cluster which tell him of the great sacrifice, and discerns his Lord's body, he is getting robed for the marriage-supper of the Lamb."

The example of Christ and his love of sharing the company and conversation of men during their hours of refreshment and relaxation did much to exalt and in some cases to revive the virtue of hospitality. To quote the words of the writer above mentioned:

"Our Lord taught anew the sacrament of hospitality. Among the Orientals there are no doors to lock in the tents. The life is freer. Travelers are the only bearers of tidings from the outside world, and they are welcome and their safety guarded even in the presence of their enemies. 'Given to hospitality' was a Christian grace, especially as that hospitality was extended to strangers who were often God's messengers, very angels unawares, who brought messages to 'the church in the house,' and sometimes carried even the parchment of a gospel or an epistle. In many a humble refectory have been rehearsed the sayings which shall never pass

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away, as the angels of the churches have given and received the 'god-speed.' Our risen Lord is continually made known in the breaking of bread as his disciples remember the gracious words that proceeded out of his mouth. His presence is always sure when he himself is the theme. 'Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked with us in the way?' His golden words are the currency of Christendom. The coinage of his lips has given not only new commandments but new speech to the world. The seat kept for Elijah at the table of many a devout son of Abraham has been filled by the Christ, whose day Abraham rejoiced to see, and saw it and was glad."

The subject of Christ's table-talk has become incorporated in the intellectual charter of Christianity, and has purified the heart and manners of our race. In Dr. Hendrix's own words:

"Nothing next to the very passion of our Lord has so brought about this change in our humanity as his intimate personal contact with men as he was alternately their host and their guest. What tables Christ spread for men as he fed now five thousand and now four thousand in the wilderness; and what access did he get to the hearts of the fishermen-apostles as he told them where to cast their nets, and then ate with them on the shore or in their homes. What new meaning had life to Zaccheus after our Lord was once his guest and drew open the curtains of the kingdom of heaven in his table-talk! What new views of both earth and heaven did Christ give men in his parables of the Great Supper and the wedding garment, which he spake as he reclined at meat! Who could ever forget the parable of the two debtors which he spake in the house of Simon the loveless, as the weeping woman bathed his feet with her tears as he talked and ate, the crumbs of his conversation being to her as angels' food?"

THE BRAIN OF MAN A WITNESS TO HIS IMMORTALITY.

THE aphorism "I think; therefore I am" of Descartes has been expanded in the course of an article on "Chance or Purpose" by Mr. Hugh MacColl in *The Hibbert Journal* (London) so as to read "I think; therefore I am immortal." The writer speaks of the monism of Professor Haeckel as "without the smallest warrant from facts, science, and logic" and goes far to support the charge that the German scientist is wanting "in an elementary knowledge of the principles of modern logic and mathematical probability." This monism, Mr. MacColl asserts, is contradicted by the most obvious facts of experience. He states the position which Haeckel and other monists take with regard to the subjective phenomenon of thinking. If thinking merely means a certain physiological change undergone by the brain tissues, then of course the materialist is right. To quote his own words:

"Once admit the existence of an invisible, intelligent creative power, or combination of powers, and the customary arguments against the possibility of a future life fall to the ground. These arguments turn almost wholly on the connection between the brain and the conscious ego of our personality, and especially upon the observed connection between certain portions of our brain and special mental processes. A certain portion of the brain is injured; thereupon a corresponding injury is inflicted on the mind—not on the mind as a whole, but on some special faculty, leaving the other faculties untouched. Therefore, says the atheist, the mind, the conscious soul or ego, is not one and indivisible. Its separate faculties are separately connected with separate portions of the material brain. Slice off these portions one by one, and one by one you slice off the separate faculties of the ego also, till finally there is nothing left."

But, he says, no one has the same brain for two consecutive years. How can one brain be responsible for the workings of its predecessors? Thus:

"Let us examine closely this assertion that our conscious soul or ego is inseparably connected with the brain, and that therefore with our death this ego passes wholly out of existence. The first question that presents itself is this: with *what* brain is our ego so intimately connected? the brain that is ours now, or the brain that was ours a year ago? For, from the *material* standpoint, the two are wholly different. The material brain with which our ego did its thinking a year ago has already passed clean away, and has been replaced by fresh material particles, forming a new brain, with which it does its thinking now. Yet does not the ego itself endure, and remember much of the thinking which it performed with the aid of the brain that is no more? If the atheist admits this, he surrenders his whole position."

According to the materialist, the murderer ought not to be punished for a crime committed more than a year ago. The brain that planned the homicide is long since gone, and the present brain is innocent of crime. If the brain is innocent, so is the ego, according to the materialist. To quote further:

"An ego that uses up one brain after another, or that passes from brain to brain as they succeed each other, from the birth of the first to the death of the last, can not be said to be inseparably connected with any one of the series. Either the ego of our personality and consciousness changes continually with the changing brain, so that every fresh brain has a fresh ego, or else this ego remains constant while the brain changes. Consider the consequences of the first alternative. Let us suppose that a murderer has been apprehended, found guilty, and condemned to death for a crime committed more than a year ago. Is not this a clear injustice? The really responsible ego has passed away with the brain that planned the crime; the present ego and the present brain should not be held responsible for a crime committed before they came into existence. But where is the barrister who would venture to take this line of argument in addressing the jury?"

Another proof of the existence of an ego independent of the material brain is the phenomenon of memory. One brain recollects what was not its own experience, but that of a preceding brain. Is it not the real human being, the ego, who remembers? In this writer's words:

"How is it that the ego of to-day knows so much—it is hardly logical to say *remembers* so much—of the thoughts, sayings, and doings of the ego that is no more? Is it by some kind of brain tradition? May we suppose that each expiring cell transmits its experience by some kind of protoplasmic language to its successor, and that the so-called *memory* of the present ego is but the sum-total of these transmissions from cell to cell through successive generations?"

This hypothesis he rejects, and asserts, as a logical conclusion from his reasoning, immortality after death. Even when the brain is utterly destroyed and life is extinct, the real ego may survive. He uses here the following illustration:

"In wireless telegraphy does not the destruction of the receiving apparatus, or any injury to it, destroy all evidence of the existence of the living, conscious, human, but invisible agent who had acted on it from afar? Yet this living, conscious, human, but invisible agent still exists, altho for the time he can no longer transmit his message. May not the real human ego also be, in a similar manner, far away from the material body on which it operates? Speculation, even the wildest, is free when data are wanting. And it is a remarkable and suggestive fact that some of these wild, dataless, but not logically inconsistent speculations, as if they owed their origin to some inexplicable prophetic instinct, are subsequently verified?

"We hear it sometimes asserted that not an inch of the ground wrested from religion by science is ever afterward abandoned. This is a rhetorical and far from accurate way of stating the real facts. It is quite true that the *truth-seekers* of the past, *whatever may have been the subject of inquiry*, made grievous mistakes; but may not the same be said of the living truth-seekers (scientists as well as theologians) of to-day? And is it not morally certain that sooner or later it will be said, with more or less accuracy, of the truth-seekers of the future? If the theists of the past, be they monotheists, polytheists, or pantheists, have made mistakes, have not the other scientists of the past, be they astronomers, biologists, or geologists, made mistakes also? And is confident dogmatism, based on no data, quite extinct in any branch of science among the scientists now living? Between honest, truth-seeking religion and honest, truth-seeking science there need never be any conflict."

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GROWTH OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA.

THE centenary of Protestant missions in China will be celebrated in April of the present year. In view of that event some tables of statistics, condensed from *The Church Missionary Intelligencer*, are presented by *The Missionary Review* (New York, February). The first of these tables, with accompanying comment by the Rev. Louis Byrde, shows the rate of increase of the missionary staff from the year 1807, when Robert Morrison was the sole missionary to that country. In 1813 he was joined by Milne, who died in 1822, but whose place was taken by Medhurst. It was not till 1842, we are reminded, that China was first opened to missionaries and then only in part. In the following table the numbers include the wives of missionaries:

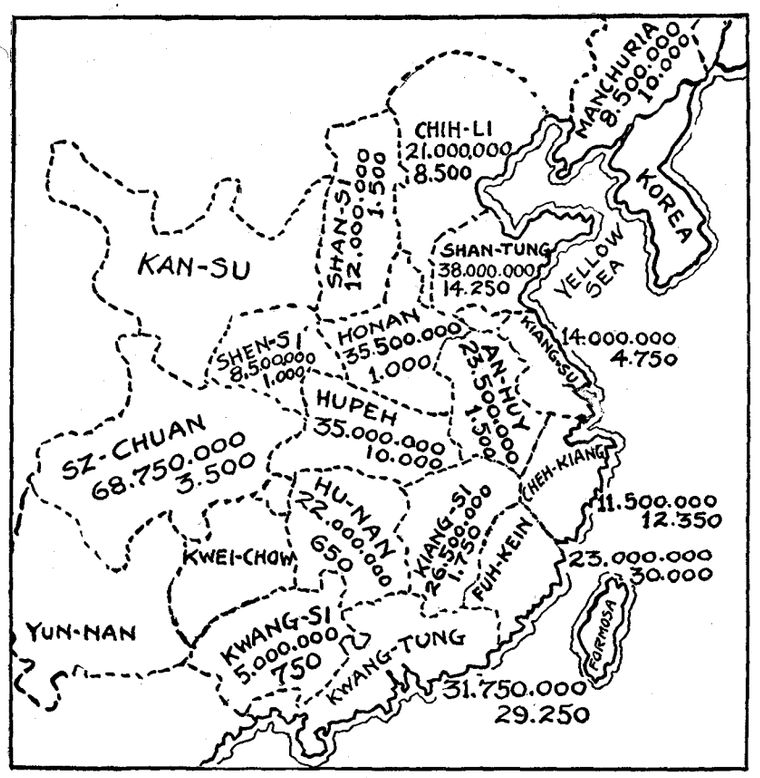

DIAGRAM OF THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

Showing the total population and the number of communicant Protestant Christians in each province, January, 1904. The three provinces Kwei-Chow, Kan-su, and Yun-nan have only 250 communicants to 30,750,000 population.

TABLE 1.

THE RATE OF INCREASE OF THE MISSIONARY STAFF.

	Missionaries.	Net Yearly Increase.
In 1807	1	
In 1822	2	
In 1842	20	1
In 1860	160	8
In 1876	473	20
In 1890	1,296	57
In 1898	2,458	145
In 1900	2,785	163
In 1905	3,270	97

A marked increase in the yearly rate is to be noted, points out Mr. Byrde, since the first great missionary conference for China, in 1877. Again, the beginning of a further yearly increase coincides with another great conference held in 1890. The drop in 1900 is easily explained by the Boxer uprising. "Taking the above figures as they stand, and beginning from 1860, we notice that the missionary force has been *doubling every ten years*."

The first convert, Tsai Ako, was baptized in 1814. Increase was slow from then to 1853, when it began "following the general rule of *doubling every seven years*, with the exception of an abnormal jump between 1865 and 1876, when the numbers increased from 2,000 to 13,000." This will appear from the next table:

TABLE 2.

THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE NATIVE CHURCH.

	Communicants.	Net Yearly Increase.
In 1814	1	..
In 1842	6	..
In 1853	350	31
In 1860	960	87
In 1865	2,000	208
In 1876	13,000	1,000
In 1886	28,000	1,500
In 1889	37,000	3,000
In 1893	55,000	4,500
In 1898	80,000	5,000
In 1900	113,000	16,500
In 1904	131,000	4,500
In 1905	150,000 (est.)	19,000

"An apparent check may be noticed between 1900 and 1904, but this is to be accounted for by the sad fact that in 1900 about 16,000 suffered death at the hands of the Boxers, and missionary work moreover was almost at a standstill in North China for two years.

"If the same rate of increase, doubling every seven years, is maintained, we may expect that there will be over 200,000 communicants by 1907, and all the information to hand points that way."

The accompanying diagram, founded on the figures in a table quoted from *China's Young Men* (Shanghai, November, 1905) gives the distribution of native Christians in the various provinces. This table has been subject to some modifications by Mr. Byrde:

"In the seven easily accessible maritime provinces and longest occupied, the proportion is 109,100 to 147,750,000, or one communicant to 1,354 people. In the seven *now* easily accessible central provinces (viz., Kiang-si, An-huy, Honan, Shan-si, Hupeh, Hu-nan, and Kwang-si) the proportion is 17,150 to 159,500,000, or one to 9,300; *i.e.*, nearly *seven times* smaller than the maritime provinces. In the five more inaccessible western provinces (viz., Shen-si, Kan-su, Sz-chuan, Kwei-chow, and Yun-nan) the proportion is 4,750 to 108,000,000, or one to 22,736; *i.e.*, nearly *seventeen times* smaller than in the maritime provinces."

The most "heart-cheering" of all the tables, says Mr. Byrde, is the following, which shows that the native church is increasing at a much faster rate than the increase of the missionary force:

TABLE 3.

THE PROPORTION OF FOREIEN MISSIONARIES TO CHINESE COMMUNICANTS.

	Missionaries.	Communicants.	Ratio.
1842	20	6	3 1-3 to 1
1860	160	960	1 to 6
1876	473	13,000	1 to 28
1890	1,296	40,000	1 to 31
1900	2,785	113,000	1 to 40
1905	3,270	150,000	1 to 46

THE GREATER ZIONISM.

INDEPENDENTLY of the movement known as Zionism, we are told, there has been for some years a crusade which is leading back the children of the house of Abraham to the land of their fathers. This movement is described in considerable detail by the *Zionsfreund*, a German periodical devoted to the Christianization of the Jews, and exceptionally well informed on all matters pertaining to the Jewish world. From this source the following account is gleaned and translated:

Down to about twenty years ago Palestine had no special

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significance for the average Jew. Up to that time it was only "the pious ones of Israel" who struggled to return to the holy shrines of their ancestral land, and, living there on the charity of their brethren in other lands, devoted the last years of their lives to praying for that "Return," which seemed far enough distant. But now matters have changed altogether in this respect. In the Jewish contingent that is now swarming all over Palestine we no longer see only the sickly looking, pale Pharisee, but by his side also the stalwart sons of hard toil. During the past few years colony after colony of Jews have been established in various parts of the Holy Land; there are fully thirty and more of these at present, well organized and equipped, with the prospect of a large increase in number and power. It is a noteworthy fact that fully one-third of the soil of Palestine has now again come into Jewish hands. In the Joppa districts more than forty per cent. of the land has been purchased by Israelites, and in the neighborhood of Tiberias no less than seventy-five per cent. is occupied by Jews, who have also succeeded in turning large districts east of the Jordan into agricultural lands. The Jews are now so anxious again to obtain possession of the land that they eagerly buy up everything that is on the market. One of the strange phenomena is that the German Protestant pietists, the "Temple," who have maintained excellent agricultural colonies since 1870 near Haifa, Joppa, and Jerusalem, have not been able to hold their own against the competition of the Jewish colonists. Some months ago the "Temple" Society had decided to buy land elsewhere for their young people and establish further colonies; but in view of the Jewish competition they were compelled to drop this project. The Jewish population in Palestine has increased enormously within the past few years; and, coming from all lands, now constitute about twenty per cent. of the inhabitants; Jerusalem is again a Jewish city, with a Jewish contingent surpassing that of any other nationality in the historic city, and far greater than the entire population in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah.

A remarkable feature of this Jewish immigration is the reestablishment of the Hebrew language on its native soil. Some features of this movement are here set forth:

It has in reality never been a "dead" language, as has been currently supposed; but in various sections of the Jewish Diaspora it has been continuously used as a medium of communication, and not a century has passed which has not produced in the Hebrew language works of literature of which any nation could be proud. Hebrew papers appear in almost every land at present, excellent in contents and language; the classics of nearly all peoples have been translated into Hebrew; under the palms at Joppa or on the strand of Cæsarea we can now find Jewish boys reading the adventures of *Robinson Crusoe*, the plots of *Lady Macbeth;* the sufferings of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the language of Moses and Isaiah. The Hebrew is fast becoming the common means of intercourse between the Jews from all lands as they meet in Palestine, as it is the only tongue with which they are all acquainted, and which accordingly by force of circumstance must be adopted by them in dealing with one another. Again the Hebrew is the only bridge between the Ashkenasim and the Sephardim, anciently the two so antagonistic sections of the Jews. Moreover, we again see Hebrew letters on Jewish coins; in the schools Hebrew is employed; the Hebrew school-books published in Jerusalem are as good as the best found in other lands.

A natural question in this connection is the relation of this crusade to Zionism. The fact of the matter is, we are told, that this return is not a result of the Zionistic agitation, but the latter rather a result of the former. But it must be recognized that in the half-dozen or more years since Zionism has existed, it has contributed not a little to the Palestine movement of the Israelites. Every Jewish colonist in the Holy Land is an enthusiastic Zionist; and every one, even the most poverty-stricken, each year contributes his mite to the interest of this propaganda. We read further:

Christian students of this new movement are looking with sanguine hopes to this return of the Israelites to the land of their fathers. Not only do they see in it a fulfilment of such prophecies as are found in Amos ix. 11–15 ("And I will bring again the captivity of my people, Isarel, and they shall build the waste cities, and inhabit them," etc.), but they see in connection with the return the possibility of the fulfilment of Paul's prediction of the acceptance of Christianity by the Jews.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL RELIGION OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S poetic vision of "two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born," is recalled by a recent writer to furnish a setting for Christianity of to-day. Christianity, like the baffled figure in the poem, is imagined as "wandering" between these two worlds. Of the world that is dead the slayers are of three classes—the scientific, the philosophical, and the critical, says the Rev. D. S. Cairns in his book entitled "Christianity in the Modern World." The work of the scientists with their inductive astronomy, physics, chemistry, electricity, and biology teaching the uniformity of nature; the reasonings of Immanuel Kant; and finally the rise of the science of Biblical criticism—all, he asserts, have presented a cumulative attack on Christianity that was as dangerous as it was inevitable. We read:

"In this formidable attack the three movements—the scientific, the philosophical, and the historical—came together in one great ocean-breaker. The scientific antipathy to anything that claimed to be inexplicable in terms of law, and the philosophical antipathy to anything that could not be brought within the dielectic evolution of the Idea, coalesced with the new critical temper, in making the most formidable attack on the foundations of Christian faith that history has ever known. The representatives of these views saw that the real heart of the whole traditional position was the historical personality of Christ, and that, if they could explain that personality in terms of the ordinary, or even exceptional, humanity, the whole dogmatic and ecclesiastical construction would in time disappear, and leave room for the victory of what they believed to be reason and progress. The genius, the learning, and the persistence of this attack form an impressive spectacle, even for those who believe it to have been radically mistaken."

Out of this turmoil, Mr. Cairns believes, have come two things—new light on the human life and divine character of Jesus; and a modern movement of scientific theology. "By thus advancing from reverence for the character to acceptance of the principles of Jesus . . . the current admiration of Jesus can best be turned into living faith and the obedience of the will."

So much for the dead world; but what of that "powerless to be born," of what sort is it? Implications of this world are to be found in movements parallel with the three great intellectual movements noted above. There have been, he points out, immense transformations in process in the social and international life of mankind. In the great economic expansion that has brought the civilized world face to face with the inferior nations of the uncivilized world, in the internal expansion that has created new and pressing problems within the nations, and in the economic competition which has brought the nations face to face with each other in the struggle for the world power—in these three great modern conditions, thinks the writer, lie the hope and future of Christianity. As to procedure, he writes:

"First of all, the churches must set themselves with a thoroughness and resolution hitherto unattained to the evangelization of the world. In the light of the situation outlined this is the only way to a radical solution. The Christianization of the lower races, therefore, implies not merely their evangelization, it implies also their training and discipline in Christian civilization. Dr. Dennis's volumes on the sociology of Christian missions show how inevitably the evangelizing movement passes into the sociological phase. The aim, in short, to reach the individual soul inevitably expands into an endeavor to create a society imbued with the spirit of Christ. The Church does not want the aid of the state in her specific work of evangelizing the lower peoples; she is incomparably better without it. But she has the right and the duty to insist that the state shall not abuse her power over these peoples at the dictation of private greed or national vanity."

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE MAN WHO GAVE US THE WORD "GRAFT."

"GRAFT," the word of wide-spread use, is the real monument of "Josiah Flynt," the name by which the sociological writer, Josiah Flynt Willard, was known. So declares the New York *Evening Post* in summing up the picturesque career, just closed, of the man who was probably the most genuine of the American explorers of the "submerged" world. "Borrow would have recognized in 'Josiah Flynt' a literary descendant, and one influenced by the same *wanderlust*," says the New York *Evening Sun*. The tramp was to Flynt "a person to be studied with sympathetic interest." From his writings resulted a sort of "realistic sociology," to which there have been many contributors, none of which have quite achieved the qualities of their prototype. Says *The Evening Sun*:

"The magazines have been full of accounts of the investigations of all sorts of inquirers, from the Chicago stock-yards to society at Washington. But the Walter Wyckoffs and so on were lacking in the very quality that made the man they tried to imitate preeminent. He never took on a superior air or behaved with condescension to those about whom he was curious. He was simply interested in the life of all sorts of queer people—crooks, petty grafters, the enemies of the policeman in general. The books he wrote about them were the natural result of the travels. The travels were never undertaken for the purpose of writing the books. There is an essential distinction here."

The history of the word "graft," now so common and inevitable as to seem to have been created by the thing it represents, is traced by *The Evening Post* to its source in one of Mr. Willard's books. Thus:

"When, six or seven years ago, a volume called 'The World of Graft' and describing the life of the 'underworld' began to attract notice, the ordinary respectable readers had to find out what the last word of the title meant. They learned that it was a sort of thieves' Latin for the ill-gotten gains of the powers that prey. It applied to the petty thief's takings, the swindler's gains, the gambler's winnings, the corrupt policeman's hush-money. But there was some fascination about the word. It began to appear in respectable company. Gradually it lost its quotation-marks. It lost its original meaning at the same time. The term 'grafter' came to be reserved for the unfaithful employee or public servant, the purchasing agent who accepted secret commissions, the legislator who sold his vote, the official who held an interest in public contracts. With that meaning, the word passed the stage of slang within an almost incredibly short period, and as yet shows no signs of disappearing from our speech."

Vagabondage is no new thing for a man of good family and education, remarks the same paper. "There is an appeal to every one who possesses either intellectual curiosity or love of adventure" in the kind of exploration that Sir Richard Burton, Borrow, and Charles Godfrey Leland underwent. But "it was a sordid and depressing world enough to which Josiah Flynt introduced his readers." His accounts, however, were free from the dilettantism, continues *The Post*, of such writers as Richard Harding Davis, who once lived, disguised, among the thieves of Philadelphia; of Richard Whiteing and Arthur Morrison, who have "interpreted their London of mean streets"; of Professor Wyckoff or Mrs. Van Vorst. To quote further:

"Josiah Flynt's people, outcasts, criminals, and semicriminals, abnormalities generally, did not make the same human appeal as the gipsies or the honest poor. He lacked the genius really to ennoble his narratives, however vivid and searching they might be. Pity and terror were not the emotions they aroused; rather, plain curiosity. Such influence as they may have had was in their disclosure of corrupt alliances between the criminal and the officers of the law. Like any ordinary 'exposer,' he encountered for a time the wrath of those whom he had criticized, the high police officials of this city. For a fortnight after his account of crime in New York was published, our whole police force was hunting him unsuccessfully."

By courtesy of the Century Co.

"JOSIAH FLYNT,"

Who engaged in explorations of the "underworld" with the same intellectual curiosity as was shown by Sir Richard Burton, Charles Godfrey Leland, and George Borrow. He died in Chicago, January 20th.

DEATH—THE "MASTER NOTE IN LITERATURE."

MR. CHARLES LEONARD MOORE confesses himself consumed with impatience at "our modern attitude to the great, serious, and tragic themes of thought and art," especially to death, which he declares "the master note" in literature. "Our American hedonism, our love of pleasure, our fear of pain or shock," says Mr. Moore in *The Dial* (Chicago, January 16), "rebel at the best and highest in literature." At the same time he charges us with grasping at "the shallow criticism which speaks of the pessimistic, the melancholy, the gloomy, as the minor note," and of justifying ourselves by the further assertion that "there is enough that is painful and shocking and horrible in life"—hence, "why reiterate it in literature?" Mr. Moore's reply is that "the tragic part of literature is the most tonic and most inspiring." He writes:

"Death is the shadow which defines light. It is the mystery which underscores and ephasizes life. It is the negation which makes the assertion of existence valuable. The poetry of life, even the poetry of love, can not compare with the poetry of death. At the touch of death the common masks of life are dropt, the vulgar veils of flesh dissolve, and high and stately forms step forth—imaginations unembodied on earth, possibilities unhinted in the race we know."

Proceeding, Mr. Moore brings forward some intereting allusions which help to establish the belief that death is the *leit motif* of nearly all high literature. To quote:

"First, there is the bier, the tomb, the grave themselves. Shakespeare frequently introduces the dead upon a bier. *Antony* comes to bury *Cæsar*, not to praise him. *Richard* woos *Anne* over the bier of her husband. *King Lear's* heart cracks as *Cordelia* is borne in. Then there is the tomb of the *Capulets*, *Hamlet* at *Ophelia's* grave, the funeral of *Imogen*. Hugo has *Hernani* amid the tombs of the kings; and in Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' the prison becomes a grave. The grave yawned at every step in English eighteenth-century literature. Gray's 'Elegy,' Blair's 'Grave,' Young's 'Night Thoughts,' testify to the nerves of a people who were not afraid to face death. The Romantic school in Germany dealt so much in shrouds and cerements and fleshless

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bones that their literature is like an undertaking establishment. Burial alive is a theme which so fascinated the imagination of our greatest American literary artist that he made it the basis of several of his stories. Its possibilities are summed up, however, in *Juliet's* speech. Suspension of life by means of drugs is a common enough factor of plot. *Juliet* herself simulates death in that way. The deception of death is used by Shakespeare in the 'Winter's Tale' and 'Much Ado about Nothing.'

"Temples, cathedrals, churches, are man's tribute altars to death. From Delphi and Stonehenge down they have been favored haunts of fiction, and in 'Notre Dame' Victor Hugo has summed up and exprest the sentiment that attaches to them.

"Dead cities, ruins, relics of the past, these breathe forth the very odor of death. Marius meditating over the ruins of Carthage, Ossian apostrophizing Balclutha, *Childe Harold* wandering among deserted fanes—these are figures that occur in this connection.

"Waste places, deserts, mountain-tops—these are nature's monuments of death. The first Christian anchorites, each one of whom was a *memento mori*, a living denial of life, retired to the edge of the Egyptian desert. Balzac's 'Passion in the Desert' expresses some of the sentiment of such places, and Flaubert's 'Tentation de St. Antoine' gives the hallucinations which arise in them. Leopardi's 'Ode to the Ginestra' expresses the mountain desolation and much besides.

"Men are subject to partial deaths—loss of limbs, decay of faculties, paralysis, age. Invalidism is in literature in a thousand forms. Two of its oddest figures are the hero of Balzac's 'Peau de Chagrin,' who had his life shortened every time he made a wish, and *Peter Schlemihl*, who lost his shadow."

A vast deal of poetry, Mr. Moore points out, is dedicated to the death of the year—autumn. Spring poets, he thinks, are not so prolific nor equipped with so good a subject. "World engulfments, such as earthquakes, tidal waves, volcanic destructions, are, like great wars, on too big a scale for literature to handle easily," but there is Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" and a tale by Jules Verne about the partial destruction of the earth by a comet. All of which matters, however, he terms but the "mere fringe" of the subject, "the penumbra of the black eclipse." Piercing to the innermost he sees such matters as these:

"The execution done by the ancient epic heroes was more interesting than anything of the kind since. As a fighter in the 'Iliad' or 'Æneid,' you had a rather intimate and engaging task before you. You met your opponent face to face; you could select the special joint or organ you wished to carve or aim at; you saw the blood gush and the death-spasm convulse him—and then you passed on to other work. In the Middle Ages, when your foe was a moving tower of steel, you were a great deal less in touch with him; and in modern times, when unseen you pump lead at an invisible enemy a mile away, there can be no personal interest in the business at all. . . . . .

"In tragedy everything draws onward to the final stroke of fate. In the Agamemnon, all the incidents—the first glare of the beacon, the murmuring of the chorus about the dreadful past of the House of Atreus, the shrinkings and vaticinations of *Cassandra*—lead up to the moment when the doors are thrown open and *Clytemnestra* is seen leaning on the blood-stained ax. The whispers of the *Witches* on the blasted heath fearfully presage the horrors that are to come in 'Macbeth.' The ghost appears to *Hamlet*, and then there can be nothing but death and desolation at Elsinore. It is the concentration of all effects upon a certain point, and that point the death of one or more great characters, which makes tragedy the most impressive work of man. There are deaths of high and holy mystery—such as that of Moses, rapt away to his unknown grave; Elisha, caught up by the fiery chariot; and Œdipus at Colonus, whose death, 'if ever any was, was wonderful.' Another is the living death of Prometheus, chained to the rock, his vitals continually eaten and continually renewed, until he consents to yield his secret to Zeus.

"Death-scenes which hardly amount to high tragedy may yet rank as most pathetic and effective pages of fiction. How many tears have been shed over the death of *Little Nell* or *Paul Dombey!* What rather higher emotions have been roused by the passing away of *Lefevre* or *Colonel Newcome!* And the death of *Porthos*—that scene alone would make Dumas immortal."

"Newspaper writers invariably condemn the interest in murders as morbid," adds Mr. Moore. The reason for this is that the morbid is the abnormal, the unnatural, he supposes, and concludes: "If this is so, the whole human race must be steeped in it, for there is nothing that so attracts and interests mankind as a murder."

PRESENT STAGE OF NEW YORK'S OPERA WAR.

THE opera war is watched with interest outside as well as inside New York. The Boston *Transcript* presents a view of the situation from the pen of its correspondent, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck. Other critics have not as yet given a general discussion of the situation, and, after viewing the strictures of the present article, may be stirred to offer another side not so unfavorable to the old-established Metropolitan. In the present account it is asserted that "circumstance at every turn has been with Mr. Hammerstein." The work of that indomitable impresario is reviewed from its inception. "Single-handed, in face of derision and, as his plans ripened, of serious opposition, he was creating and organizing a second opera in New York," says Professor Peck. When the house was built and opened, success was only moderate, as the writer shows. It underwent a fortnight of neglect, then:

"New York discovered how excellent, interesting, and novel were the performances there and began to seek them. At first the spectators were largely resident Italians and Frenchmen and those who had frequented the 'popular Saturday nights' at the Metropolitan. Then the musical and operatic amateurs began to sprinkle the house. Next came fashion. The audiences grew larger and larger. The prestige of the theater gradually increased until the present climax came ten days ago when Mme. Melba reappeared in America before as 'brilliant' an audience as the Metropolitan had ever held. A fortnight before there was no reason to doubt that Mr. Hammerstein could continue through the winter and for as many more winters as he chose. A second opera has been established in New York and in America—and established single-handed. Our meager operatic history, as operatic annals go in an older world, contains no achievement to compare with it."

The house, it is pointed out, has its shortcomings, lacking the adjuncts "that make the Metropolitan a little like a social and musical club"; its decorations are declared "either blank weariness or irritating commonplace." Its superiority is in the line of the indispensable. Thus:

"But as a theater in which to hear and to see it has two distinct and considerable advantages over its rival. By accident or by happy design the acoustics of the Manhattan are remarkable. Music 'sounds' there and keeps its vitality. The house is so resonant, indeed, that no detail of vocal *finesse* or orchestral shading escapes the attentive ear. The words sung, if the singing actors have any artistry of diction, are clearly intelligible, voices keep their brilliance, and yawning spaces do not swallow them. In reality the Manhattan is a large theater. . . . In every quarter of the house—and we are writing from personal experience—there is a curious sense of nearness to the stage and of intimate participation in the musical and the dramatic action that is proceeding there. 'From my place in the stalls,' said one of the conductors at the Metropolitan, 'I feel nearer to the chorus at the Manhattan than I do in my chair in the orchestra pit at the other house.' The acoustics at the Metropolitan are notoriously bad. The mere cubical contents of the auditorium, as the old arithmetics used to say, engulf vocal *finesse* and brilliancy and histrionic animation and felicity. Everything seems remote, even from seats well forward in the parquet. The spectator watches and hears a musical spectacle that is always without intimacy and often without vitality. 'I felt as tho I had never really heard "Rigoletto" before,' said a musical reviewer, who had listened to it many times at the Metropolitan, after his first experience at the Manhattan. Thus Mr. Hammerstein's theater has given a new sensation of operatic vitality."

"Since Mr. Conried became the director of the Metropolitan,"

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says Professor Peck, "he has chattered incessantly of the virtues of an efficient operatic *ensemble* and the impossiblity of attaining it under the operatic conditions that prevail in New York. Mr. Hammerstein, saying nothing, has achieved it." "For the first time within operatic memory in New York there is a chorus on the stage of the Manhattan that is really human, fresh-voiced, well-drilled, comely to see." At the Metropolitan, it is pointed out, the stage management "could be remarkably intelligent, imaginative, and efficient" in some operas, and "fall away into stupid mediocrity, careless routine, or blundering neglect" in others. "In a word," says Professor Peck, "the director, the stage manager, and the conductor of the Manhattan have achieved the spirited, rounded, illusive operatic *ensemble* that Mr. Conried cried to the heavens that he would accomplish and then vowed no man could attain."

Mr. Hammerstein "has discovered that there are other singers than those that have so long walked the operatic tread-mill at the Metropolitan." We quote some significant sentences:

"'There are no French tenors since Jean de Reszke left the stage and Saléza and Alvarez forswore America' has been the wail of the Metropolitan—or none better than the coarse-voiced and laboring Rousselière, who now stands on its roster. Yet at Covent Garden and at Brussels Mr. Hammerstein easily found so admirable a singing actor as Mr. Dalmorès. Pity the sorrows of the poor impresario as he contemplates the waning race of operatic barytones, has been the lament of the Metropolitan. Yet a barytone and the most distinguished singing actor on the European stage since Maurel had never sung in America until Mr. Hammerstein engaged Mr. Renaud. . . . . .

GERALDINE FARRAR,
Of the Metropolitan,
"A born operatic actress, as scarcely an American singer of two generations has been."

"Until Mme. Melba, once more in the full possession of her voice and in the maturity of her curiously individual methods, joined the company at the Manhattan, it was admittedly less interesting and novel on its feminine side. Yet at Covent Garden Mr. Hammerstein had found a young lyric soprano of charm of tone and no little vocal skill in Miss Donalda. Vienna gave him a singing actress of large power in the alto, Mme. Cisneros, who made her beginnings as Eleanor Broadfoot, in America; while from Milan came as able and more matured a mezzo-soprano in Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, whose *Carmen* has excited New York as has none since Calvé's prime. . . . . .

"So much for the new and, at the moment, the more interesting opera. How has the old, buttressed by the prestige of twenty years, strong socially, and strong in financial resources, met the successful rivalry at which only a few months ago it smiled rather contemptuously? At first it was amused, or profest to be. Then it was angrily disdainful—'the so-called opera in Thirty-fourth Street' was a phrase of Mr. Conried's making. Now it is bending all its resources to the encounter—and anxiously. Adverse circumstance has sorely hampered it. Mr. Conried himself, able, resourceful, and persistent in such a contest, has been ill of a painful nervous affection almost from the beginning of the season, and he still keeps his house, if not his bed. Sickness has constrained Ternina to fail him. The young German soprano, Morona, who would have been new to his public, is in like case. Wagner's operas, once the stronghold of the repertory of the Metropolitan, have gone out of social and musical fashion. Only once a week, and not always so often, is it prudent to venture them, and Mr. Hammerstein has eschewed them altogether. Worst mischance of all, not one of the new singers that Mr. Conried has brought to the company has won the regular frequenters of his house or stirred the interest of the larger and occasional public.

"Rousselière, the new French tenor, lacks distinction of voice, style, or temperament, even the racial distinction of polish, *finesse*, and controlled ardor. He is coarse in all things. Burrian, the new German tenor, is of the strong-lunged, steel-toned, hard-fisted work-a-day Teutonic variety—strenuous, intelligently strenuous, but little else. Mme. Fleischer-Edel, the new German soprano, is an accomplished *routinière*, with a saving gill of temperament and half a gill of vocal skill. Miss Cavalieri, the new soprano from Monte Carlo and a career of which Continental cafés and smoking-rooms like to gossip, has barely gained a success of beauty. . . . . .

LINA CAVALIERI,
Of the Metropolitan.
"The new soprano from Monte Carlo has barely gained a success of beauty."

MME. BRESSLER-GIANOLI,
Of the Manhattan,
"Whose *Carmen* has excited New York as has none since Calvé's prime."

"Miss Cavalieri, however, was to be only an ornament of the season. Miss Farrar was to be one of its very pillars. Since Mme. Eames returned from Paris and London, no American singer has come back from such genuine success in Europe as did she from Berlin and Monte Carlo. None within memory has been so loudly and persistently heralded. None has more warily posed before the public eye, more shrewdly discoursed into the public ear. Miss Farrar has many qualities to speak more persuasively for her. The warmth and the charm, the eagerness and the plasticity of youth are in her. She has unmistakable histrionic aptitude and imagination. She is the born operatic actress, as scarcely an American singer of two generations has been, and she has cultivated these innate qualities. Her voice is the voice

KARL BURRIAN,
Of the Metropolitan.
"A new German tenor of the work-a-day Teutonic variety—strenuous, intelligently strenuous, but little else."

SIGNOR SAMMARCO,
An Italian barytone to succeed Renaud at the Manhattan. "Only less distinguished and almost as familiar to those that know European houses" as his predecessor.

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of a dramatic singer rich in variety of tonal coloring, potent with emotion. Some of her tones, tried by the standards of pure song, are full, smooth, warm, and vibrant, of genuine beauty, thrilling quality, and youthful freshness. Others, for so young a voice, are curiously thin, sharp, and worn. Her vocal methods have their shortcomings, and she has not learned how to adjust her dramatic ardor to beauty of flawless tone and do no violence to either. She wants refinement and she knows not repose. A youthful singer of such qualities was a new thing at the Metropolitan. Her *Juliet* in song and action interested her audience, but it heard and saw without enthusiasm. There has been no more and rather less interest for her two *Marguerites*—the one of Berlioz, the other of Gounod.

"Thus the new singers have left the public cold. Their elders —Sembrich, Eames, Homer, Fremstad, Scotti, Plançon, Journet, and the rest—can only walk the familiar course. Of them all, only Caruso can of himself swell the audience. For the time he has made the Metropolitan his theater."

While Mr. Hammerstein has been confined to a little circle of Italian and French operas, Mr. Conried has tried checkmating him with "revivals" and novelties. "Lakmé," "L'Africaine," "Manon Lescaut," "Fedora," "Damnation of Faust" have been brought forward. Audiences have "heard and watched curiously, but coldly departed." "The fate that has pursued the new singers has pursued equally the new operas and the new revivals. They have come and gone and left not even a wake of lively interest behind them."

The last challenge left to Mr. Conried, Professor Peck concludes, will be the performance of "Salome." That performance has already taken place, and been the occasion of wide-spread and varying comment. A few sentences, apropos to the present discussion, we quote from the notice printed in the New York *Evening Post*:

"The eminent Cologne critic and 'Salome' lecturer, Dr. Neitzel, is said to have declared it the finest performance of the opera he has heard, which one can easily believe, for no foreign opera-house could have provided a cast including a group of singers equaling Mmes. Fremstad and Weed, and Burrian, Dippel, Van Rooy, Reiss, Mühlmann, not to mention the interpreters of the minor rôles, all of which were well done."

An Exploded Superstition of American Literature.—Not originality, but excellence, is the quality to which Mr. Howells attaches the higher importance. "To better your instruction is the highest achievement of which you are capable," he declares, and he bolsters the dictum with affirmatory witnesses of some of the greatest literary names. The case of American literature is taken, in the "Easy-Chair" essay of *Harper's Magazine* (February), by way of special illustration and exhortation:

"It was long the superstition of us poor Americans that some time we were to be called to the invention of new forms of art, if not of some art wholly unimagined before the discovery of our hemisphere. This was expected of us as well as expected by us, and we believed that we owed it to ourselves and the rest of the world to fulfil the supposed purposes of the Deity with regard to us. But when we worked out of the ethics in which our intellects were swaddled into esthetic freedom, and began to walk on our own feet, it was by holding on to the knees and arms of the parent race. If we had any distinct wish in the matter, it was to better our English instruction, to refine upon it, to outdo the most delicate and exquisite effects of the ancestral art. All the ignorance of our vast, vacant world could not avail to render us original, or even aboriginal. When Walt Whitman first cropped the prairie mind and offered mankind his 'Leaves of Grass' in the long windrows into which the hay was tedded, it did seem to the inner and outer expectation that at last here was something doing. Here, apparently, was a poet who was bettering no man's instruction, who was richly beginning master, and not poorly beginning prentice, like the other hands in the shop. But if any worshiping critic had turned to his Bible half as often as the good Walt Whitman himself must have done, he would have found the Psalmist of the King James Version writing a good deal like Walt Whitman at his best. Of course the subjects were different. The American poet celebrated Man and adored himself; the Hebrew poet celebrated God and deplored himself. But there are some passages in the Song of Solomon which recall passages in 'Leaves of Grass,' and there are passages in the beautiful rhythms of the imaginative books of the Old Testament that are apparently reminiscent of the writers' acquaintance with the Long Island bard."

A RECIPE FOR A BOOK REVIEW.

HOW to achieve the ideal book review is a recurrent problem of literary discussion. The question is taken up by Mr. Francis Duckworth in *The Monthly Review* (London, January), who attributes the "low quality of popular fiction" to the present failure of fictional criticism. To correct the faults of current criticism is, in the writer's judgment, one way to improve the quality of fiction. The method he proposes is somewhat in line with that of the late Ferdinand Brunetière, in having definite standards of reference. "How is it possible for a critic," he asks, "within the limits of half a column of printed matter, to pass a definite and final verdict upon a novel or a poem and at the same time be understood by his readers?" The answer involves a discussion of English fiction and English criticism, but it probably will not be asserted by any that American fiction is of so much higher quality as to be unconfronted with the problem of raising its standard.

Using the "political side" of any periodical as an analogy we might find a way to treat books, Mr. Duckworth thinks. The ordinary political editorial has no time to deal in detailed reference to principles of politics, and such a reference is unnecessary when the political faith of the journal is known to its readers. If literary journals could be organized on the basis of a distinct literary faith, then, according to Mr. Duckworth, the same economy with the same sureness of conveying one's meaning could be practised. The next step in the problem, he asserts, is to inquire whether there are "such things as definite literary dogmata, not less clear-cut and intelligible than political dogmata?" The writer's answer is one of affirmation, but he asserts that such dogmata have been kept in the background by "the prevalence of that literary form which goes by the name of 'appreciations,' and the belief that criticism is rightly described as 'the adventures of a soul among books.'" Individual opinions about books are prevalent, he declares; and a reasonable procedure would be to try to group those individual opinions as "individual political opinions can be and are grouped every day." Such group-terms as "romanticist" and "realist" already exist, and are capable of subdivision. "But when we come to examine such groups," he complains, "their unity appears to vanish; we can find no two romanticists in entire agreement as to the ultimate formulation of romanticism, the definition of romance." The way out of the difficulty is again pointed by politics, as the writer goes on to show:

"Now exactly the same state of things exists with regard to politics. We are, in fact, entitled to hold that tho no two romanticists can agree as to the definition of romance, still there does exist such an attitude of mind as romanticism. For in politics there does exist such an attitude of mind as Liberalism, altho it may be impossible to find two Liberals in agreement as to the definition of democracy. What then constitutes the bond of union between Liberal and Liberal? Probably this, that on being presented with any immediate problem of conduct they will be found in agreement as to the proper course of action to pursue. But the point here to be emphasized is that this identity or oneness in action most certainly implies an identity or oneness in principle."

With the question of "dogmata" thus happily provided for, the book reviewer may proceed to gage any novelist's achievement, and assign it to its category, feeling sure that the reader will understand the terms he uses. The reader's time will be saved, his information will be extended; he will know, moreover, if a novel merits any further tax upon his attention. This means a true appraisement and hence a betterment of fiction will be secured.

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ANTONIO FOGAZZARO. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS. DAVID J. HILL. PAUL ELMER MORE. RALPH WALDO TRINE. BARRETT WENDELL.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Adams, John Coleman. An Honorable Youth. 12mo, pp. 214. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Banks, Charles Eugene. John Dorn, Promoter. Illustrations by August Abelmann. 12mo, pp. 361. Chicago: Monarch Book Co. $1.50.

Bates, Lindon W. The Crisis at Panama. Illustrated. Folio, pp. 87. New York: Lindon W. Bates.

Bennett, Henry H. The Animal Paint Book. Illustrated. Oblong, pp. 103. New York: Akron, O.: Chicago: The Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.25.

Bolsche, Wilhelm. Haeckel: His Life and Work. With Introduction and Supplementary Chapter by the Translator, Joseph McCabe. With thirteen illustrations. 8vo, pp. 336. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Bitterly opposed by those who hold the theological conception of the universe, Haeckel is ardently acclaimed by adherents of the Darwinian hypothesis of evolution. He is easily the most radical and uncompromising of the opponents of revelation and is often characterized in the public prints as an atheist. He himself, however, repudiates such a characterization, for he has his own conception of a first cause, which is not less elevated than the orthodox one. An adequate biography, such as this, of one who has exerted so powerful an influence on contemporary thought was desirable. The distinguished German biographer brings to his task not merely literary style and imaginative qualities, but a technical and intimate knowledge of science in its latest development. While his sympathies are obviously with the school of which Darwin and Haeckel are the chief protagonists, he does not ignore opposing schools. The work is illustrated with photographs of Haeckel taken at different stages of his life.

Bridgman, L. J. Seem-so's. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Brunetière, Ferdinand. Honoré de Balzac. Second volume in the "French Men of Letters" series, edited by Alexander Jessup. 12mo, pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Ferdinand Brunetière's death in France occurred almost on the day of the publication in the United States of this study of Balzac. There had been no warnings of his illness, and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-six, at the height of his powers, was a shock to the literary world. Tho hardly of the stature of Renan and Taine, the name of Brunetière occurs in association with those famous writers for standards of scholarship and for continuing the highest traditions in French literature.

Less brilliant than the celebrated study by Taine, to which it frequently refers, this work is marked by the more exhaustive and comparative criticism made possible by wider perspective and greater distance of time. Without going the length of Taine, who does not hesitate to bring the name of Balzac into association with those of Shakespeare and Dante, Brunetière assigns to the author of "The Human Comedy" a very exalted place in literature. Balzac is the "master of the novel," and the literary monument which he so painfully erected will last as long and perhaps longer than the French language. He also accords to Balzac a title that other critics have denied him—that of thinker and philosopher—and absolves him from the often repeated charge of immorality. He can see no influence in the nineteenth century comparable or superior to Balzac's. Hugo, great as he was, shares the sovereignty of lyric poetry with Lamartine and Musset, but Balzac in his field—the novel—holds supreme sway, not merely in France, but in the world.

Castleman, Virginia Carter. Roger of Fairfield. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 269. Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.25.

Clark, Henry W. The Philosophy of Christian Experience. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

Curtis, Alice Turner. The Little Runaways. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 197. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

Day, George Edward. A Wilderness Cry: The Story of a Great Sacrifice. Illustrations by William Kirkpatrick. 12mo, pp. 381. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.50.

Douglas, Amanda M. Helen Grant in College. Illustrated by Amy Brooks. 12mo, pp. viii–252. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Durston, Georgia Roberts. Candle Light. Illustrated by Katharine H. Greenland. pp. 116. Akron, O.: The Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.25.

Esposito, M. (Editor). The Musicians' Library. Early Italian Piano Music. Folio, pp. xiv–180. New York: Chas. H. Ditson & Co. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.50.

Fogazzaro, Antonio. The Patriot. Translated from the Italian with an Introduction by M. Prichard Agnetti. Crown 8vo, pp. ix–516. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Fogazzaro stands among the first of that brilliant group of novelists who have shed so much renown upon contemporary Italian literature. Since the publication of "The Saint"—his first novel which succeeded in drawing the ecclesiastical lightning—his name has become known throughout the reading world. The notable success of "The Saint" has induced his American publishers to bring out the present novel, the Italian title of which is "Piccolo Mondo Antico" ("The Little Ancient World").

"The Patriot" is a vivid portrayal of social life in Italy in 1848, the year of the tidal wave of revolution. This was the period when Italian patriotism burned fiercest, the period when the idea of a united Italy was born in the national consciousness. It is the epoch of his country's martyrdom which the novelist describes in these throbbing pages—the ten years of "deadly, cold, and awful silence stretching from the disastrous field of Novara to the glorious days of Magenta, Solferino, and San Martino (1849–59). It is the epoch of storm and stress when the iron hand of Austria prest most heavily upon Italian aspirations. It is no figure of speech to say that Fogazzaro's characters are real. They are reality itself, palpitating with life, and are perfect types of that Italian patriotism which in our time founded a great nation.

Gardner, William. Life of Stephen A. Douglas. Illustrated with portraits. 12mo, pp. 239. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Co. $1.50.

Gilliam, Charles Frederick. A Victorious Defeat. The Story of a Franchise. Illustrated by Ted Ireland. 12mo, pp. 371. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Co. $1.50.

Gunsaulus, Frank W. Paths to the City of God. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

Haldane, Joseph. Old Cronnak. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: The Decker Publishing Co. $1.50.

Hallock, Charles, M.A. Luminous Bodies Here and Hereafter. 12mo, pp. 110. Frontispiece. New York: The Metaphysical Publishing Co.

Harrison, Peleg D. The Stars and Stripes, and Other American Flags. With eight flags illustrated in colors. 8vo, pp. xii–419. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

It will probably surprize most people to learn that the Stars and Stripes, with a few exceptions, are the oldest national standard and ensign in the world. The oldest of all is the flag of Denmark, a red swallow-tailed flag with a white cross, adopted in 1219. Next in order of age comes the flag of Switzerland, a red field with a white Greek cross, which was adopted in the seventeenth century. The Spanish flag dates from 1785, the tricolor of France from 1794, and the standard of Great Britain from 1801. The Italian standard was adopted in 1861 and the emblem of the German Empire in 1871. The flags of Japan and China are of later origin than those of any other nation in the world. The flag of the Mikado dates from 1859 and the Chinese standard from 1862.

The American flag is a growth rather than a creation. It has been held by some that the stars and stripes were derived from the Washington coat-of-arms. This, however, is refuted by Washington himself, who gave this explanation of his country's flag: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty." Mr. Harrison has interwoven many interesting incidents of history with his story of the national flag.

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Hill, David Jayne, LL.D. A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe. Vol. II. The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty. With maps and tables. Large 8vo, pp. xxv–663. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5 net.

Mr. Hill's elaborate historical study is intended to provide the general reader with an account of the political development of Europe regarded from the international point of view, emphasis being laid upon diplomatic action and policy rather than upon wars and the personality of rulers. It is therefore a history of diplomacy without the dry and technical features that usually characterize works indicated by this title. Diplomacy is defined by the author as being intrinsically an appeal to ideas and principles rather than to force. It is the victory of reason over brute strength, and its rôle in history is at least as important and fully as interesting as the record of wars.

The reader perceives from these pages that it is in Italy that diplomacy has produced its finest flower. The power of the Roman pontiffs is adduced as the most striking example of the triumphs of diplomacy that history records. Possessing in itself no material strength, no armaments, no leaders of military genius, it attained world dominion by skilfully appealing to the faith, the hopes, or fears of mankind. Another potent example is that of the petty states of Italy winning substantial victories from the great emperors of the middle ages. Dr. Hill points out that it was in the struggle between the Empire and the Papacy that Italian diplomacy was born.

The present volume (Dr. Hill's second) deals with the period of transition when the great modern states were in process of formation. The two mightiest institutions of western civilization, the Empire and the Papacy, which for centuries had given to Europe a sense of solidarity, are seen gradually to lose their universal character. The sentiment of nationality, for which so great a destiny is reserved, begins to make itself felt. A prophetic eye can already foresee the decline of the Papacy and the approaching dismemberment of Christendom. One sees, as it were, in the author's pages, the Genius of History working out its destiny through a thousand difficulties, dangers, and vicissitudes and finally emerging triumphant in the civilization that we know.

Hobbs, Roe R. Zaos (A Novel). 12mo, pp. 269, and Gates of Flame, pp. 286. Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Hopkins, Louise M. Signal Lights: A Story of Life on the Prairies. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Howard, John Raymond [Editor]. Prose You Ought to Know. 8vo, pp. 215. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Johnson, Corinne. Mary Kingwood's School. 12mo, pp. vi–119. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Johnson, Philander Chase. Senator Sorghum's Primer of Politics. Sq. 16mo, pp. 64. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Kildare, Owen. My Old Bailiwick. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Larsson, Gustaf. Elementary Sloyd and Whittling. With drawings and Working Directions. Sq. 12mo, pp. 97. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 75 cents.

Lawlor, H. C. A History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns. Illustrated. pp. xiii–292. London: Elliot Stock.

Madison, Lucy Foster. A Maid of Salem Town. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

Maitland, Frederick William. The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen. With five photogravure portraits. 8vo, pp. 510. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

It was characteristic of Sir Leslie Stephen that, in giving directions as to his affairs just before his death, he should have assumed that the only biographical attention he was entitled to receive, was an outline sketch in the "Dictionary of National Biography," that noble cyclopedia of which, as most readers know, Stephen was the first editor and to which he always remained a prominent contributor.

Professor Maitland (news of whose death reaches us simultaneously with the appearance of this volume in America) in giving a record of Stephen's life that extends far beyond these limits, has in no appreciable sense magnified his office. Stephen's life well deserved an ample record. It was a continuously active, always a beneficent, and in its many influences a significant life to the generation of which Stephen formed a part. We may say this, while keeping in mind the fact that he was largely a journalist, somewhat incidentally a biographer and, to a minor extent only, a historian. His published writings make a rather formidable list. If few of them are destined to live long, each was a piece of sound and wholesome work. The inspiring nature of Stephen's life must extend to the furthest limits of the youngest generation that came within its contemporary influence.

In America the chief interest of the biography will doubtless be the letters addressed by Stephen to his American friends and the many references they contain to the visits which he made us during the Civil War and soon after it. These friends were Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, and Oliver Wendell Holmes (the Supreme Court Justice). Stephen appears never to have had, even in England, friends more valued than these, none with whom he came into closer personal relations.

Professor Maitland has performed his duties as biographer in admirable fashion. The reader can well undertand the trust Stephen had in him as the preferred writer of the biographical sketch for the "Dictionary of National Biography." Professor Maitland possessed sound judgment, and had a full understanding of Stephen's nature. As a writer he had distinct charm of style. It may be doubted if the present year will bring us from England a biographical work surpassing this in real literary distinction and literary value. One rises from a perusal of it with a conviction that Stephen fully accomplished his early declared intention "to live and die like a gentleman, if possible."

Masson, Tom [Editor]. The Humor of Love, In Prose, and The Humor of Love, In Verse. 12mo, pp. 227; 197. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

More, Paul Elmer. Shelburne Essays. Fourth Series. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Mumma, Rosa Meyers. Fallina: A Tale of Modern American Social Life. 12mo, pp. 146. Boston: The Roxburgh Publishing Co. $1.

Naylor, James Ball. Witch Crow and Barney Bylow. Illustrated by Carll B. Williams. Square 8vo, pp. 118. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.

Stacy, James, D.D. Hand-book of Prophecy, containing brief outline of the prophecies of Daniel and John together with a critical essay on the second advent. 12mo, pp. 149. Richmond: Presbyterian Committee of Publication. 60 cents net.

Staunton, Schuyler. Daughters of Destiny. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 319. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Co. $1.50.

Trine, Ralph Waldo. In the Fire of the Heart. 12mo, pp. viii–336. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

The author of this book is a man of advanced ideas and wide sympathies, who finds himself out of harmony with many customs and institutions which to most of us seem a matter of course. It was Renan who observed that socialism was no new thing in history, and who called our attention to the fact that the prototypes of Karl Marx were the Hebrew prophets of the ninth century before Christ. The wrongs and infamies of civilization which Mr. Trine so passionately denounces seem to have existed from the beginning. Thus far both education and religion have been powerless to eradicate them, tho it is certain that Christianity has considerably ameliorated them.

While he perhaps takes a more pessimistic view of social conditions than is warranted by the actual facts, he by no means despairs of an effective remedy, which, he thinks, is to be found in a great "People's Movement" looking to the abolition of monopolies and capitalist privileges. The book is by no means confined to political and social topics, but embraces subjects of ethical import and abounds in suggestive ideas bearing upon present-day life.

Wallach, Isabel Richman. A First Book in English. Designed Especially for Foreigners. Sq. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Warde, Margaret. Betty Wales, Junior. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

Waterloo, Stanley. The Cassowary (What Chanced in the Cleft Mountains). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 402. Chicago: Monarch Book Co.

Wendell, Barrett. Liberty, Union, and Democracy: The National Ideals of America. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

It is only a few years since the late Ferdinand Brunetière visited the United States and made a personal study of our institutions and national life, with a view to enlightening his countrymen. The interest thus aroused in France soon had an echo in an invitation extended to Professor Barrett Wendell to deliver a course of lectures at the Sorbonne. These lectures, which dealt with American national ideals, attracted earnest attention and are the basis of the papers contained in the present volume.

To the question whether we Americans have a distinct and individual national character in the same sense as the English, French, and Germans have one, Professor Wendell replies in the negative. The heterogeneous character of our population puts such a comparison out of the question. It is none the less certain, however, he contends, that the racially different populations which comprize the United States are stamped with a national unity which always has been recognized and which received a striking illustration in the war of 1898. With regard to the vital question of Democracy the author's observations have peculiar timeliness. This idea, he holds, has been vigorous in our national life from the very beginning, but since the Civil War it has been so much more insistent that it seems to have taken on a form almost new. He regards Lincoln as the type and paragon of this idea.

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Song for the New Year.

By Edmund Gosse.

What graven words shall mark for mine
  This milestone of a year?
What prayer can be the worthy sign
  Of all I hope and fear?
    Not greed for gold—
    I'm growing old;
Burdens I dare no more uphold:
  Nor deem I meet for weary feet
  The dust and struggle of the street.

Then shall I wish for utter peace?
  For light with calm around?
For all the storm of strife to cease
  In apathy profound?
    Ah! no, too long
    I've warred with wrong;
I've loved the clash of battle-song;
  For me, to drone in ease alone
  Were heavier than a churchyard-stone.

And fame? Alas! it comes too late,
  Or, coming, flies too soon;
It dawns, as o'er the meadow-gate
  Rolls up the yellow moon;
    It flares in power
    One glowing hour,
Then passes like a perish'd flower;
  Or turns to wear in alien air
  The glory that we long to share.

Why, then, my New Year's wish shall be
  For love, and love alone;
More hands to hold out joy to me,
  More hearts for me to own;
    And, if the gain
    In part be pain,—
  Since time but gives to take again,—
    Yet more than gold a thousand-fold
    Is love that's neither bought nor sold.
      —*From The Daily Mail* (London).

It Is Glory Enough.

By William Herbert Carruth.

It is glory enough to have shouted the name
Of the living God in the teeth of an army of foes;
To have thrown all prudence and forethought away
And for once to have followed the call of the soul
Out into the danger of darkness, of ruin and death.
To have counseled with right, not success, for once,
  Is glory enough for one day.

It is glory enough for one day
To have marched out alone before the seats of the scornful,
Their fingers all pointing your way;
To have felt and wholly forgotten the branding-iron of their eyes;
To have stood up proud and reliant on only your soul
And go calmly on with your duty—
  It is glory enough.

It is glory enough to have taken the perilous risk;
Instead of investing in stocks and paid-up insurance for one,
To have fitted a cruiser for right to adventure a sea full of shoals;
To sail without chart and with only the stars for a guide;
To have dared to lose with all the chances for losing
  Is glory enough.

It is glory enough for one day
To have dreamed the bright dream of the reign of right;
To have fastened your faith like a flag to that immaterial staff
And have marched away, forgetting your base of supplies.
And while the worldly-wise see nothing but shame and ignoble retreat,

As to White "Castile" Soap.

"White Castile Soap is preferable to all others"—*Extract from a text-book on the care of infants.*

Good advice! The only objection to it is, that it is not possible to comply with it.

Why? Because more than 95 per cent. of the "Castile Soap" sold in this country is not Castile Soap at all. There is not a drop of olive oil in it.

Ivory Soap is made of the best materials that money will buy. It will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin. Use it for every purpose for which only a pure soap should be used.

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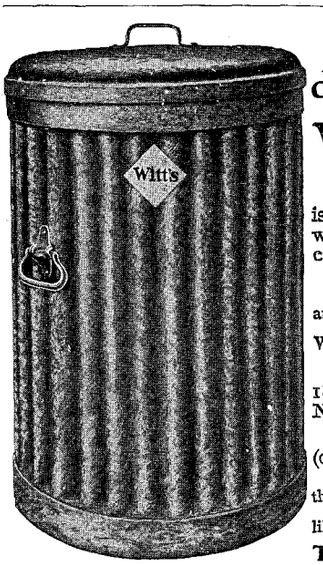

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Witt's Ash Can

is infinitely stronger than the smooth, soldered, metal cans which dent every time the ash man bangs them against his cart, and which in time split open at the soldering.

Witt's ash can is not soldered.

It is *flanged* and *riveted* and heavy steel bands, riveted around the top and bottom, increase its strength. It has close-fitting lid and is *fireproof*.

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Illustration shows how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top. Our **Underfeed** Booklet, which fully describes it with *fac-simile testimonials*, be gladly sent YOU. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are at your command —**FREE.** Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

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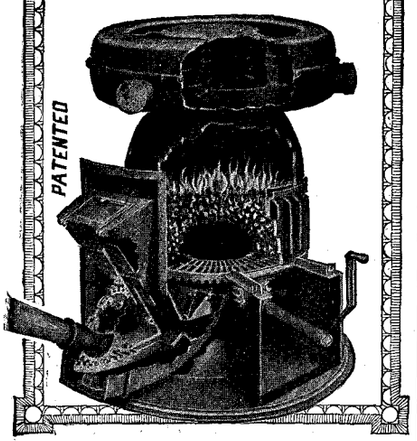

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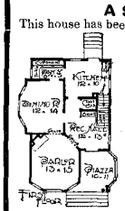

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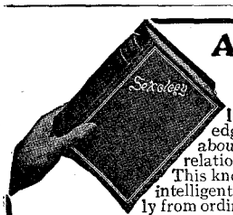

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And tho far ahead the heart may faint and the flesh prove weak—
To have dreamed that bold dream is glory enough,
Is glory enough for one day.
—*From The American Magazine* (February).

The Ultimate Nation.

BY RICHARD BURTON.

Once Babylon, by beauty tenanted,
In pleasure palaces and walks of pride,
Like a great scarlet flower reared her head,
Drank in the sun and laughed, and sinned and died.

Where Tyre and Sidon teemed with ships aload,
The wharves are idle and the waters lone;
And to the Temple that was His abode
In vain Jerusalem recalls her own.

Brooding the bygone from her sculptured seats,
In living rock her mighty memories hewn,
Along the Nile, wonder of water-streets,
Old fertile Egypt it a stranger's boon.

Mark Athens, breathed upon by breath of gods,
With bards and sages to reveal her signs,
Leap like a flame above life's iron clods,
To fall in ashes upon vacant shrines.

And Rome, firm-founded in a wide emprise;
Her laws and legions, her imperial goal,
Avail not when her sometime honor dies,
Smothered in shows that kill the mounting soul.

Such names of pride and power have been brought low,
Lapsing alike into the cavernous years;
Out of the grayness of the long ago
Their ghosts flit homeless and we guess their tears.

The destiny of nations! They arise,
Have their heydey of triumph, and in turn
Sink upon silence, and the lidless eyes
Of fate salute them from their final urn.

How splendid-sad the story! How the gust
And pain and bliss of living transient seem!
Cities and pomps and glories shrunk to dust,
And all that ancient opulence a dream.

Must a majestic rhythm of rise and fall
Conquer the peoples once so proud on earth?
Does man but march in circles, after all,
Playing his curious game of death and birth?

Or shall an ultimate nation, God's own child,
Arise and rule, nor ever conquered be;
Untouched of time because, all undefiled,
She makes His ways her ways eternally?
—*From The Century Magazine* (January).

Lyrics Unsung.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

Oh, believe not those who say
Song hath had its Perfect Day!
Tones of infinite sweet change
Tremble past our hearing's range:
Rays beyond the violet
Eyes of ours behold not yet!
Here a gage will I throw down—
We are not the ages' crown:
After us are coming those
To whose senses shall unclose
Beauty hidden from our sight
In a fold of common light—
Music, shut in Eol's cell,
Sweeter far than Arion's shell
Touched to soothe the savage sea!

Who will answer this to me,
When I ask if any deem
That the poet's song and dream
Have not reaches unexplored—

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

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Deeps unsounded—heights unsoared?
Nay! To every race and tongue
There are lyrics yet unsung!
For this life of man keeps pace
To a Mighty Step in space;
And the mists that round us drift
Ever more and more uplift!
Oh, the Father still creates;
And the child in wonder waits,
Ready, new delights to find
Where, before, the eyes were blind—
Where, before, the ears were dead!
So, I say, as I have said:
There are lyrics yet unsung—
Unto harps as yet not strung.
—*From The Outlook* (New York).

PERSONAL.

The Scourge of Morocco.—Morocco, which until recently was gradually receding from the prominent place in the public eye to which it was raised by the Algeciras Conference, is now once more claiming attention in the news dispatches, owing to the operations of the world-famous bandit Raisuli. This celebrity, of whom it is said by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* that he held the key to the whole "Morocco situation over which the jealous nations of Europe have wagged their heads, sputtered, and nearly fulminated," is now fallen from his high estate and is a fugitive among the wilds of which formerly he was the undisputed master. Previous to his present misfortune he was most active in bringing misfortune upon others. The story of his career, which we abstract from the article just quoted, resembles in some respects that of a hero of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Briefly told, his early exploits were these:

It appears that Raisuli received a solid education in religion at Tetuan. He had good looks, an adventurous disposition, a cruel nature, extreme courage, and he forsook the path of holiness for the more lucrative calling of cattle-robber. In Morocco this is not an altogether dishonorable profession, and Raisuli speedily achieved a name for himself. He also became a terror to the country. He and his followers robbed right and left, and they spent the proceeds of their robberies with a lavish hand. Murder followed in their wake, and Raisuli himself did not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of his victims. Once a shereef, who had married the brigand's sister, planned to take another wife. Raisuli's sister objected, and went to her brother. On the night of the marriage, while the festivities were in progress, Raisuli and his marauders went to the shereef's house and murdered the bride and her mother.

At last the brigand's lawlessness could no longer be countenanced. The late Sultan ordered his arrest, and Raisuli was betrayed by a friend. He was cast into the filthy dungeons of Mogador, and loaded with chains. His neck and wrists and ankles still bear the ugly scars of the irons. For nearly five years he was a prisoner; then a file was smuggled into his cell. He worked at night with his instrument for several months, and at last the chains were severed. He escaped, but was recaptured; the chains had weakened his limbs. He was loaded with heavier chains, and paced his dungeon for two more years.

At the end of that time he was released. Imprisonment had sobered Raisuli, and he went to his

THE ONE WOMAN MASON

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And How She Became a Blue Lodge Mason

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Send your name to-day—we also send a complete Book on Facial Massage

Regular size jars sent by mail if dealer will not supply. 50c. and $1.00 a jar.

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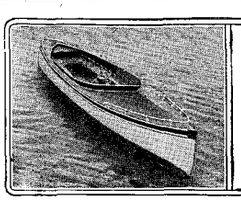

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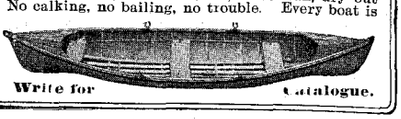

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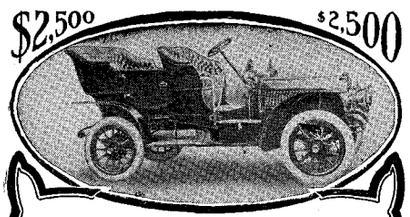

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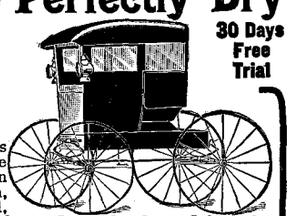

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home with the intention of leading a peaceful life. But it happened that his betrayer had become powerful in the Government, and had confiscated Raisuli's property. He had no redress, except force of arms, and he went back to the ways of a free-booter.

He found plenty of desperate followers. He was the same Raisuli of old, perhaps a little more courageous and cruel, if that were possible. He stole cattle, exacted tribute from the poor, blackmailed the rich, and despoiled countless caravans with much loss to peaceful traders, and a resultant gain to himself.

One of his more recent adventures is told by the writer:

By way of showing his villainous power, Raisuli kidnaped Walter B. Harris, the Moroccan correspondent of the London *Times*, one August evening in 1903. As Harris was a friend of the Sultan, the brigand could not have offered a more direct insult to the Moorish ruler. The capture of Harris occurred while the correspondent was returning from Tangier to his home outside the city. He was carried to the bandit's camp, which was less than twoscore miles from Tangier.

Raisuli demanded a ransom of two thousand pounds sterling. Harris was not worried at first and he threatened his captor with swift punishment by the Sultan's troops. But the soldiers could not find Raisuli's hiding-place, and the bandit only jeered at his prisoner. Two months went by, and the ransom was not offered, despite the protestations of Mrs. Harris, who feared for her husband's life. At last Raisuli grew tired of the delay, and he showed his impatience in a characteristic and horrible manner. He threw a headless body into Harris's hut one night and walked away. The hint was sufficient. In the presence of the gruesome object the Englishman read his probable fate should his friends persist in holding out against the bandit's demands. Harris thereupon sent a letter to the authorities, and the ransom was paid. His release followed immediately.

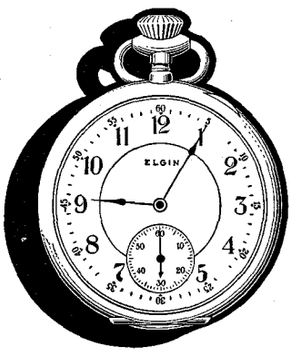
With the capture and holding for ransom of the American, Perdicaris, Raisuli a few years ago caused his name to be as much hated in this country as abroad. But his power was not interminable. The greater the influence he possest, the greater his abuse of it, and the abuse led ultimately to his downfall. The latest chapter of his history is told thus:

He blackmailed the Maghzen, or Moroccan Foreign Office; he extorted money from the poor; his followers entered Tangier, and flogged men to death within sight of the legations. The Maghzen was helpless, and Raisuli knew it. Yet he was in a measure the protector of Tangier and its 40,000 inhabitants. His list of crimes was a notable one. He ignored treaties with Europe; he did not hesitate to blackmail Europeans; he even plunged Tangier into darkness by cutting the electric-light wires.

Finally, the legations realized that Moroccan reform would never come to pass so long as the brigand remained in power. A few weeks ago the European representatives collectively served notice on the Government, at Fez, to put an end to the turmoil in the Tangier districts, where many foreigners reside. The Sultan and his viziers read the ultimatum and acted. Sidi Mohammed Gabbas, Minister of War, was ordered to proceed to Tangier with all his available forces, and Raisuli was deposed from the governorship.

Day by day the despatches have told the rest—how many of the brigand's followers deserted him and made submission to the Sultan; how his fortress at Zinat was shelled and burned; how Raisuli himself was forced to flee to the mountains. If he is not betrayed, will he accept the inevitable, and live in peace, or will he bide his time and seek revenge?

A Girl to the Rescue.—In contrast to the long catalog of blundering male railroad employees whose mistakes and stupidity have recently cost the lives of many of the traveling public, the intelligent and



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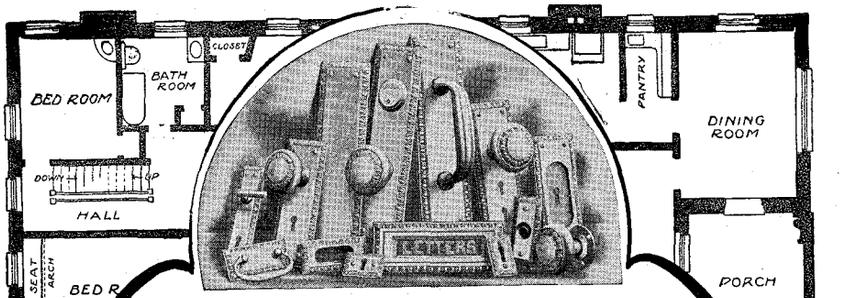
prompt action of a girl operator at a little station in Kansas shines forth in peculiar brilliance. Miss Nora Breckenridge, a night operator on the Rock Island system, is the heroine of this story of averted disaster. Altho in the news dispatches her deed was given wide announcement, the Kansas City *Journal* thinks that it is deserving of further notice and remarks thus upon it editorially:

By some blunder a freight train was ordered to clear from the little station of Arlington just as another freight train, headed toward the first, was leaving a point two stations away. When the mistake was discovered it was too late for either operator to stop the trains in the usual way, and at the intermediate station there was no night operator. Miss Breckenridge, on a chance, called the middle station on a wire, but received no response. Then she began to exercise a rare quality of good sense. Had she been an ordinary operator she would have sat stupidly while the trains dashed toward each other, relying on the fact that she did not issue the orders and could not be held responsible for the inevitable wreck. But not being an ordinary operator she went to the telephone and called up the intermediate station where her father lived. She could not awaken him, but she directed the telephone operator at the other end of the line to call a farmer who lived near the track. When she had aroused the farmer she told him to proceed with all haste to get a lantern, wrap a red cloth about it and flag the oncoming trains. This was done and the trains stopt near each other in safety.

In all likelihood the officials of the railroad will do something in recognition of this action of Miss Breckenridge. She may even become a heroine with the inevitable flood of matrimonial offers that spring forth whenever a girl gains a measure of publicity. But the real value of her action in saving a wreck is in the fine example it offers to other railroad employees who have not yet awakened to full appreciation of those qualities implied in safeguarding a trust. This is only an obscure incident, and will be forgotten soon beyond the narrow confines of the community in which it occurred, but its effect should be lasting in inspiring others with the spirit of resource and energetic activity in the face of emergencies.

Gen. Robert E. Lee.—In his recently published book on General Lee, Walter H. Taylor, Adjutant-General of the Army of Northern Virginia, rewrites much of the history of the Civil War from the standpoint of a Confederate officer. He publishes in the volume a number of interesting letters from and to General Lee which illuminate some of the more obscure phases of the Confederate side of the war, and many of which are valuable contributions to the already enormous mass of testimony to the high character of General Lee himself. He tells of the General's attempt to resign from the command of the Army after the failure of the Confederate troops in the battles of Gettysburg, when Lee's health was almost as severely shaken as was the strength of his forces, and when the criticism of the press and others made him fear that his place was too large for him, that "a younger and abler man," as he put it, would better command the future campaigns. His letter to President Davis on this matter and the reply received are both given.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your letters of July 28th and August 2d have been received, and I have waited for a leisure hour to reply, but I fear that will never come. I am extremely obliged to you for the attention given to the wants of this army and the efforts made to supply them. Our absentees are returning, and I hope the earnest and beautiful appeal made to the country in your proclamation may stir up the whole people, and that they may see their duty and perform it. Nothing is wanted but that their fortitude should equal their bravery to insure the success of our cause. We must expect reverses, even defeats. They are sent to teach us



The Plan of Your New Home

may be safely left in the hands of your architect, but your own taste should be reflected in matters of important decorative detail. One of these is the selection of Hardware Trimmings. Because they are permanent and prominent they are hardly less important than pictures and tapestries.

SARGENT'S Artistic Hardware

offers a wide range of decorative possibility, and the real economy of life long wear.

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Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

is the perfected fountain pen. As the illustration shows, a pressure of the thumb on the **Crescent-Filler** compresses the reservoir inside the barrel of the pen. The pressure released, the pen is full, ready to write. No complicated parts, nothing to take apart, nothing to lose, nothing to get out of order. The same movement that fills the pen cleans it. The writing qualities are unequalled. The flow of ink perfect from the first stroke to the last dot. Look for the **Crescent-Filler.** It identifies the Conklin Pen and protects you against substitutes.

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The Reservoir compressed ready to fill.

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Crescent-Filler

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No matter how good your ink or how beautiful your holder, if your pen isn't even of point you can't write with any satisfaction.

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There's a Spencerian Pen made for every style of writing.

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The following are extracts from the weekly reports of my pupils:

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"Before I took up your work, I could not eat anything without the greatest distress, and now I think I can digest tacks. I am so happy."

"Every exercise and movement has accomplished just what we wanted."

"My bust, neck and chest have filled out beautifully and I carry myself like another woman."

"You have done more for me than doctors have done in 20 years. My constipation is entirely relieved and my nerves are so rested."

I have built up thousands of women—why not you? You will be so much more attractive and so much better satisfied with yourself. I will cheerfully tell you about my work, and if I cannot help your particular case I will tell you so. My information and advice are entirely free.

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Your dealer probably sells **"Imperials,"** but if not, write us for booklet, "Art and Utility," showing illustrations in color. It will be a valuable guide to you in buying rugs.

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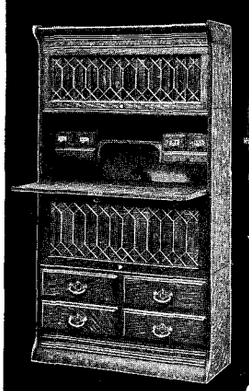

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I have reduced 7,000 women in the past 3 years by a series of simple exercises practiced in the privacy of their own rooms and by use of merely a rational diet which will not weaken.

I can reduce you and at the same time strengthen the **stomach, heart** and relieve you of such chronic ailments as **rheumatism, constipation, weak nerves** and such difficulties as depend upon good circulation, strong nerves, strong muscles, good blood, correct breathing.

You can be as good a figure as any woman of your acquaintance—no drugs, no medicine.

"I have reduced 81 pounds under your instruction. There is not a wrinkle in my face and my husband says I look like the girl he married. You can imagine how happy I am."

"You have simply saved my life, Miss Cocroft. I was a nervous wreck when I began my work with you."

"I have reduced 65 pounds in five lessons. I have only 10 more pounds to reduce to reach your goal."

"My hearing continues to improve."

"My constipation is entirely removed."

"I was weighed yesterday—32 pounds in three lessons I think is pretty good."

"The most noticeable change has been in the complete disappearance of my double chin."

Miss Cocroft at Her Desk

Send 10 cents for **instructive** booklet, with card for your dressing table, showing **correct** lines of a **woman's figure in poise.**

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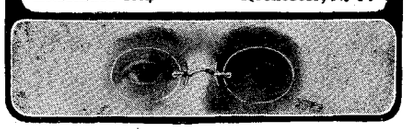

wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disasters. Our people have only to be true and united, to bear manfully the misfortunes incident to war, and all will come right in the end.

I know how prone we are to censure and how ready to blame others for the non-fulfilment of our expectations. This is unbecoming in a generous people, and I grieve to see its expression. The general remedy for the want of success in a military commander is his removal. This is natural, and in many instances proper. For no matter what may be the ability of the officer, if he loses the confidence of his troops disaster must sooner or later ensue.

I have been prompted by these reflections more than once since my return from Pennsylvania to propose to your Excellency the propriety of selecting another commander for this army. I have seen and heard expressions of discontent in the public journals at the result of the expedition. I do not know how far this feeling extends in the army. My brother officers have been too kind to report it, and so far the troops have been too generous to exhibit it. It is fair, however, to suppose that it does exist, and success is so necessary to us that nothing should be risked to secure it. I therefore, in all sincerity, request your Excellency to take measures to supply my place. I do this with the more earnestness because no one is more aware than myself of my inability for the duties of my position. I can not even accomplish what I myself desire. How can I fulfil the expectations of others? In addition, I sensibly feel the growing failure of my bodily strength. I have not yet recovered from the attack I experienced last spring. I am becoming more and more incapable of exertion, and am thus prevented from making the personal supervision of the operations in the field which I feel to be necessary. I am so dull that in making use of the eyes of others I am frequently misled. Everything, therefore, points to the advantages to be derived from a new commander, and I the more anxiously urge the matter upon your Excellency from my belief that a younger and abler man than myself can readily be obtained. I know that he will have as gallant and brave an army as ever existed to second his efforts, and it would be the happiest day of my life to see at its head a worthy leader, one that would accomplish more than I could perform and all that I have wished. I hope your Excellency will attribute my request to the true reason, the desire to serve my country and do all in my power to insure the success of her righteous cause.

I have no complaints to make of any one but myself. I have received nothing but kindness from those above me, and the most considerate attention from my comrades and companions in arms. To your Excellency I am especially indebted for uniform kindness and consideration. You have done everything in your power to aid me in the work committed to my charge, without omitting anything to promote the general welfare. I pray that your efforts may at length be crowned with success, and that you may long live to enjoy the thanks of a grateful people.

With sentiments of great esteem, I am
Very respectfully and truly yours,
R. E. LEE, General.

To which, in reply, Mr. Davis wrote:

Expressions of discontent in the public journals furnish but little evidence of the sentiment of an army. . . . Were you capable of stooping to it, you could easily surround yourself with those who would fill the press with your laudations, and seek to exalt you for what you had not done, rather than detract from the achievements which will make you and your army the subject of history and object of the world's admiration for generations to come. . . . But suppose, my dear friend, that I were to admit, with all their implications, the points which you present, where am I to find that new commander who is to possess the greater ability which you believe to be required? My sight is not sufficiently penetrating to discover such hidden merit, if it exists, and I have but used to you the language of sober earnestness when I have imprest upon you the propriety of avoiding all unnecessary exposure to danger, because I felt our country could not bear to lose you. To ask of me

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to substitute you by some one in my judgment more fit to command, or who would possess more of the confidence of the army, or of the reflecting men of the country, is to demand an impossibility.

One attribute of General Lee, his tenderness of non-combatants in hostile territory and abhorrence of unnecessary destruction of property by the army, is emphasized by this writer, as by many others of Lee's biographers. Illustrative of this Mr. Taylor quotes "General Order No. 73" issued to the army as it was about to enter the enemy's country in the campaign which culminated in the battles of Gettysburg:

The commanding general has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested.

No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days. Their conduct in other respects has with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The commanding general consider that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country.

Such proceedings not only degrade the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we can not take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered wihout lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain. The commanding general, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

From Mark Twain's Autobiography.—Mark Twain tells in a recent chapter of his "Autobiography," in the *North American Review*, of the curious habits of his brother Orion. Chief among these were his absent-mindedness and his habit of dreaming, both of which frequently brought him into uncomfortable situations, which his brother now turns to advantage most entertainingly. One of the instances when this absent-mindedness came upon him with a peculiarly acute attack is thus described by Mark Twain:

One bitter December night Orion sat up reading until three o'clock in the morning, and then, without looking at a clock, sallied forth to call on a young lady. He hammered and hammered at the door; couldn't get any response; didn't understand it. Anybody else would have regarded that as an indication of some kind or other and would have drawn inferences and gone home. But Orion didn't draw inferences, he merely hammered and hammered, and finally the father of the girl appeared at the door in a dressing-gown. He had a candle in his hand, and the dressing-gown was all the clothing he had on—except an expression of unwelcome which was so thick and so large that it extended all down his front to his instep and nearly obliterated the

Music Master:

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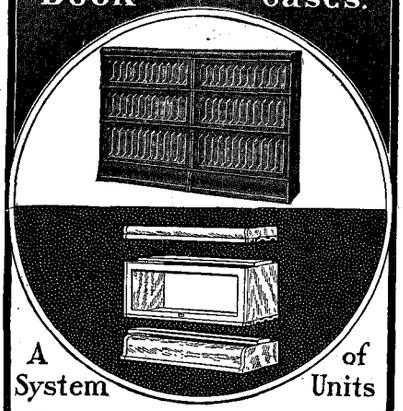

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dressing-gown. But Orion didn't notice that this was an unpleasant expression. He merely walked in. The old gentlemen took him into the parlor, set the candle on a table, and stood. Orion made the usual remarks about the weather, and sat down—sat down and talked and talked and went on talking—that old man looking at him vindictively and waiting for his chance—waiting treacherously and malignantly for his chance. Orion had not asked for the young lady. It was not customary. It was understood that a young fellow came to see the girl of the house, not the founder of it. At last Orion got up and made some remark to the effect that probably the young lady was busy and he would go now and call again. That was the old man's chance, and he said with fervency, "Why, good land, aren't you going to stop to breakfast?"

In another place Mark Twain relates the story of a mesmerist's visit to the town of Hannibal, in the year 1850. The novelty of the performance immediately caused a stir in the little town, and Mark Twain was only one of many anxious to achieve local fame by subjection to the will of the mesmerist. But try as he would, he could not come under the mesmeric influence. The success of others, particularly one Hicks, was looked upon by him with envious eye until finally he decided to have a little fun at the mesmerist's expense by feigning subjection and obeying whatever commands were given him. His success was immediate and lasting. So lasting was it, in fact, that thirty-five years after the occurrence he was unable to persuade his own mother that his performance had been but a hoax. "A lie can not live," he quotes from Carlyle. To which he adds this: "It shows that he did not know how to tell them. If I had taken out a life policy on this one the premiums would have bankrupted me long ago." How he succeeded he recounts thus, in part:

It was a sufficiently easy task. Hicks was born honest; I, without that encumbrance—so some people said. Hicks saw what he saw and reported accordingly; I saw more than was visible, and added to it such details as could help. Hicks had no imagination; I had a double supply. He was born calm; I was born excited. No vision could start a rapture in him, and he was constipated as to language anyway; but if I saw a vision I emptied the dictionary onto it and lost the remnant of my mind into the bargain.

At the end of my first half-hour Hicks was a thing of the past, a fallen hero, a broken idol, and I knew it and was glad, and said in my heart, Success to crime! Hicks could never have been mesmerized to the point where he could kiss an imaginary girl in public, or a real one either, but I was competent. Whatever Hicks had failed in, I made it a point to succeed in, let the cost be what it might, physically or morally. He had shown several bad defects, and I had made a note of them. For instance, if the magician asked, "What do you see?" and left him to invent a vision for himself, Hicks was dumb and blind, he couldn't see a thing nor say a word; whereas the magician soon found that when it came to seeing visions of a stunning and marketable sort I could get along better without his help than with it. Then there was another thing: Hicks wasn't worth a tallow dip on mute mental suggestion. Whenever Simmons stood behind him and gazed at the back of his skull and tried to drive a mental suggestion into it, Hicks sat with vacant face and never suspected. If he had been noticing, he could have seen by the rapt faces of the audience that something was going on behind his back that required a response. Inasmuch as I was an impostor I dreaded to have this test put upon me, for I knew the professor would be "willing" me to do something, and as I couldn't know what it was, I should be exposed and denounced. However, when my time came, I took my chance. I perceived by the tense and expectant faces of the people that Simmons was behind me willing me with all his might. I tried my best to imagine what he wanted, but nothing

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suggested itself. I felt ashamed and miserable then. I believed that the hour of my disgrace was come, and that in another moment I should go out of that place disgraced. I ought to be ashamed to confess it, but my next thought was, not how I could win the compassion of kindly hearts by going out humbly and in sorrow for my misdoings, but how I could go out most sensationally and spectacularly.

There was a rusty and empty old revolver lying on the table, among the "properties" employed in the performances. On May-day, two or three weeks before, there had been a celebration by the schools, and I had had a quarrel with a big boy who was the school bully, and I had not come out of it with credit. That boy was now seated in the middle of the house, half-way down the main aisle. I crept stealthily and impressively toward the table, with a dark and murderous scowl on my face, copied from a popular romance, seized the revolver suddenly, flourished it, shouted the bully's name, jumped off the platform, and made a rush for him and chased him out of the house before the paralyzed people could interfere to save him. There was a storm of applause, and the magician, addressing the house, said, most impressively:

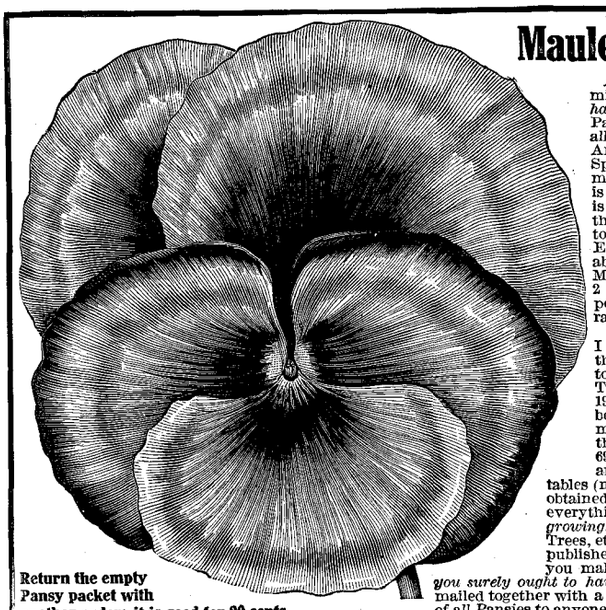
"That you may know how really remarkable this is, and how wonderfully developed a subject we have in this boy, I assure you that without a single spoken word to guide him he has carried out what I mentally commanded him to do, to the minutest detail. I could have stopt him at a moment in his vengeful career by a mere exertion of my will, therefore the poor fellow who has escaped was at no time in danger."

So I was not in disgrace. I returned to the platform a hero, and happier than I have ever been in this world since. As regards mental suggestion, my fears of it were gone. I judged that in case I failed to guess what the professor might be willing me to do, I could count on putting up something that would answer just as well. I was right, and exhibitions of unspoken suggestion became a favorite with the public. Whenever I perceived that I was being willed to do something I got up and did some thing—anything that occurred to me—and the magician, not being a fool, always ratified it. When people asked me, "How *can* you tell what he is willing you to do?" I said, "It's just as easy," and they always said, admiringly, "Well, it beats *me* how can you do it."

Appearances Against Him.—In the London *Evening Standard* appears this little description of a curious predicament in which an English lord found himself upon attempting to ferret out an escaping criminal:

A story is being told of a pickpocket who, when accused of theft, was touched on hearing that the watch purloined had belonged to his victim's mother, and caused it to be restored. If we were all arrested when appearances are against us many would risk being charged with pocket-picking. Lord Russell of Killowen certainly would not have escaped—did not in fact. As a young man he went to a theater, where he was wedged in the crowded pit. Some one raised the cry, "My watch is gone!" The man who complained declared that the thief was Russell or one of two men between whom he was standing. Russell suggested that they should all go to the box-office to be searched. As he led the way, it occurred to him that if the man behind were guilty he would try to thrust the watch into his (Russell's) pocket; so he drew the tails of his coat tightly about him. To his horror, he felt that the watch was already there!

Luckily as they all approached the box-office a



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Return the empty Pansy packet with another order; it is good for 20 cents.

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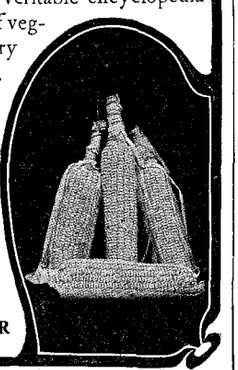

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detective recognized the man behind Russell as an old thief, and took him into custody. The other two received apologies, and were permitted to depart. But that watch burned in Russell's pocket. He could not let an innocent man suffer. He walked slowly back to the office and confest that altho he was not the thief he really had the watch. He put his hand into his pocket to produce the hateful thing, and drew out—a forgotten snuff-box.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Whitewashing a Murder.—The English Winston Churchill spoke in London recently to a party of journalists, saying it was astonishing how keenly sensitive to newspaper criticism the ordinary person was, and quoted what he said was a letter received by an editor in the United States, as follows: "Dear Sir—I regret to inform you that on my way home from the saloon this evening I fell into a political altercation with Col. Jonas P. Walker, of this town, in the course of which a slight misunderstanding arose, and I am very sorry to think that in the end I shot him. I should add also that, carried away by the excitement of the moment, I also scalped him. But I earnestly hope that no exaggerated account of this painful episode will appear in the columns of your paper."—*Argonaut.*

A Real Newspaper.—The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed hand-bills, containing the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder, git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of somber. Staff has each one been colleged, and write like the Kippling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday, Number first."—*Bangkok Times.*

Accommodation.—"I was asked to find out when you would pay this little account," said the collector, pleasantly.

"Really," answered the debtor, "I am unable to enlighten you. However, there is a soothsayer in the next block who throws a fit and reveals the future at fifty cents a throw."

"I've no money to waste," growled the collector.

"Just add the fifty cents to my account," continued the other, "for I have curiosity on the point myself."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Soulful Boston Messenger.—A short time ago a gentleman in Boston sent a small boy in his neighborhood to deliver a note to a young lady who lived a few blocks away. He gave the boy a quarter to make him hurry. After a short time the messenger came back, and, handing the money, said, "Miss Z—— says she will be glad to see you tonight, but she didn't want the quarter."—*Judge.*

Taps.—Among the interested visitors at the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion there was a party of young girls from a Maryland town. They proved very much interested in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post. "What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one young woman. "Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers." A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked, "What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"—*Argonaut.*

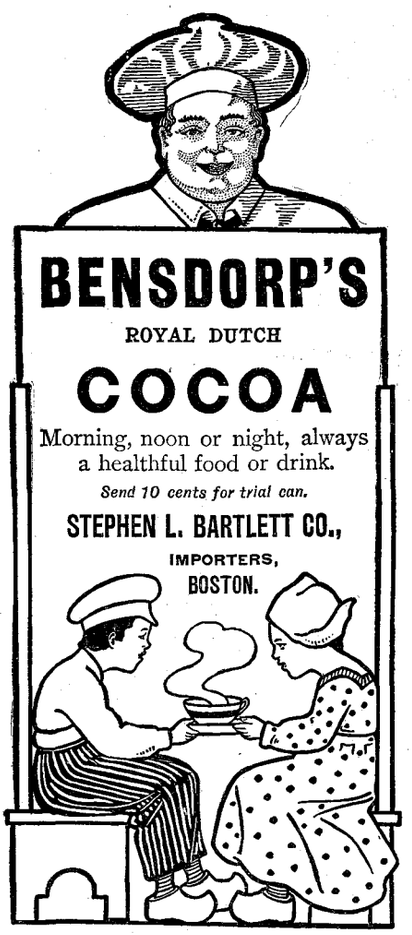
The Efficacy of Drugs.—"Doctor, I want to thank you for your valuable medicine."

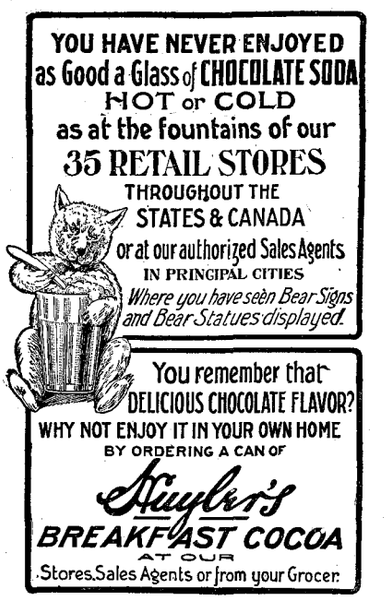
"It helped you, did it?" asked the doctor, very much pleased.

"It helped me wonderfully."

"How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?"

"Oh, I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle, and I am his sole heir."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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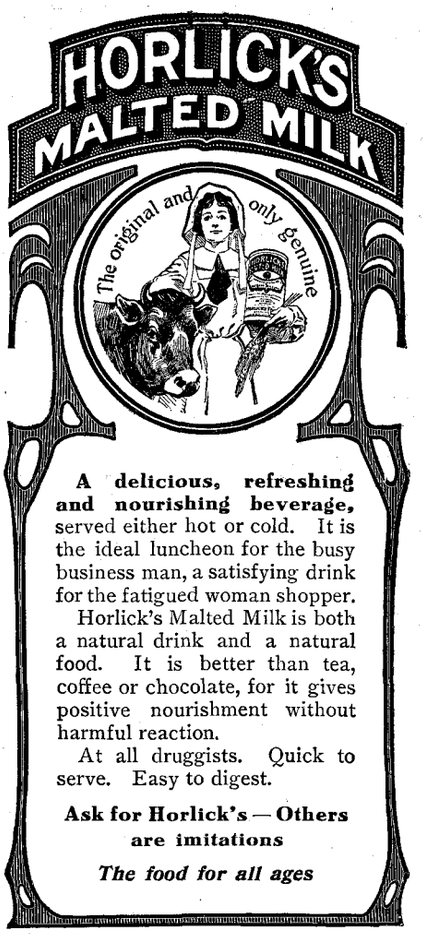

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II. A straight line determined by two bargain tables is considered as prolonged both ways until the store closes.

III. A broken line is a series of successive straight lines described by a woman alighting from a street-car.

IV. A mixt line is a line composing the reception committee of a club's presidential candidate.

V. A plain figure is one all points of which have been neglected by the dressmaker.

VI. Figures of the same shape don't always have the same style.

VII. Figures of the same size never consider themselves equivalent.

VIII. Women equal to the same thing are not always equal to each other.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Frigid Feminine.—HUBBITE (proudly)—"I tell you, sir, our Boston girls have hearts of gold."

GOTHAMITE—"Yes; but the trouble is the gold is located in a sort of sentimental Klondike."—*Boston Transcript.*

Accommodations for All.—"Step right in," said Satan, "and get acquainted with the fiends."

"Thanks," responded the new arrival. "Where will I find the bridge-whist fiends?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Caller One of Them.—"My dear," said the caller, with a smile, to the little girl who occupied the study while her father, an eminent literary man, was at dinner, "I suppose you assist your father by entertaining the bores?"

"Yes, sir," replied the little girl, gravely; "please be seated."—*Judge.*

Between Friends.—MISS KNOX—"Yes, he actually said your cheeks were like roses."

MISS PASSAY (coyly delighted)—"Oh, come, now, that's laying it on pretty thick."

MISS KNOX—"Yes, he remarked about that, too."—*Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

January 18.—The chief of the rural administration at Smolensk, Russia, is assassinated by a schoolboy, who is killed by an officer.

The Transcaspian elections result favorably to the Russian Radicals.

January 19.—Ali Mirza is crowned Shah of Persia in the palace at Teheran with gorgeous ceremony.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough agree to separate, the former retaining a yearly allowance of $100,000 and Blenheim Palace. The custody of the children is divided.

A German explorer discovers 2,000 tablets in a city in Asia Minor, which he believes to be the state archives of the Hittite Empire.

Secretary of State Root arrives in Ottawa. He describes the object of his visit as not political but designed indirectly to further the relations of Canada and the United States.

January 20.—The American relief ships under Admiral Davis sail from Kingston after a peremptory request from Governor Swettenham that the troops be withdrawn: deep regret over the incident is exprest in London.

Gendarmes charge a Catholic procession in Barcelona and a number of persons are injured.

January 21.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company orders to be built at Belfast, Ireland, a mammoth liner to hold 4,750 persons.

Consul-General Foster gives a luncheon in honor of Secretary Root at Ottawa.

January 22.—Fifteen hundred persons are said to have perished in a great tidal wave which

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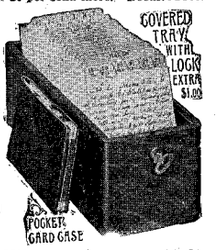

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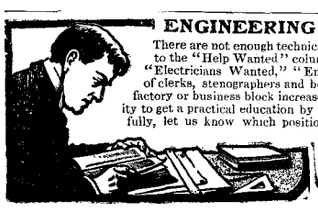

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devastated the Island of Simalu, Dutch East Indies.

Governor Swettenham explains to a correspondent at Kingston that his reference to the pillage of a New York house in the letter to Admiral Davis was merely jocular.

Hungarian Premier Wekerle, with his Cabinet, resigns.

January 24.—President Diaz of Mexico opens the Tehuantepec National Railroad.

The "French Apostolic Catholic Church," formed in compliance with the Separation Law, receives official authorization in Paris.

The Spanish Cabinet, under the Marquis Armijo, resigns.

Domestic.

CONGRESS:

January 18.—House: An amendment to the Legislative Bill increasing the salary of the Vice-President, Speaker, and Cabinet members to $12,000 and of Congressmen to $7,500 a year, is adopted.

January 21.—Senate: The compromise resolution on the Brownsville affair offered by Mr. Foraker and accepted by Mr. Blackburn is considered a victory for the President.

Mr. Tillman delivers a speech in which he characterizes the Senate as a "minstrel show." He later withdraws his remarks and they are not entered on the record.

House: The Senate bills providing for a reorganization of the artillery corps, for an investigation into the matter of women and child workers, and prohibiting corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections, are passed.

January 22.—House: The Diplomatic and Consular and the Military Academy Appropriation Bills are passed.

January 23.—House: The Pension Appropriation Bill is passed, after the provision for all the pension agencies except the one in Washington is eliminated.

A message from the President recommending a model insurance law for the District of Columbia is read.

January 24.—A message from the President urging ship-subsidy legislation is received.

Senate: The amendment increasing salaries of the Vice-President, Speaker, members of the Cabinet and Congress is adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS:

January 18.—John R. Walsh, formerly president of the Chicago National Bank, is indicted by the Federal grand jury on 182 counts.

The two suits of the United States to enforce the treaty rights of the Japanese in the California schools are brought in San Francisco.

Secretary Taft renders his decision on permits for using water from Niagara Falls for power, deciding that 15,600 cubic feet per second could be diverted and 160,000 horse-power imported from Canada.

January 19.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee is observed throughout the South.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps-Stokes decide to give up their settlement work in New York City.

Damage estimated at $500,000 is done, and 15,000 persons are driven from their homes in and near Cincinnati by the Ohio-River floods; many other cities along the river report high water and heavy damage.

About twenty-five persons are killed in a wreck on the Big Four Railroad, near Fowler, Ill. An explosion of a car containing gun-powder caused the damage.

January 20.—A terrific gale does $1,500,000 damage to shipping at Buffalo.

Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, arrives in New York on her farewell tour of this country.

January 21.—President Roosevelt wins a signal victory over the Senate forces who sought to question his action in discharging the negro troops.

Josiah Flynt Willard, the author known as "Josiah Flint," dies in Chicago.

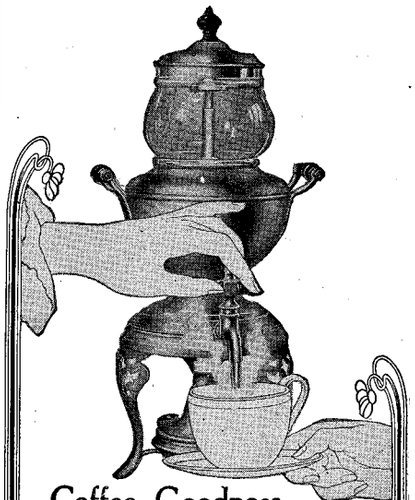
January 22.—William James, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, announces his withdrawal from active teaching.

Joseph W. Bailey is reelected to the United States Senate from Texas.

January 23.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Senator from Michigan and former Secretary of War, dies suddenly at his Washington home.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission resigns to accept the presidency of the New York Interborough-Metropolitan system. It is announced that Chief Engineer Stevens will succeed him when the resignation takes effect, on March 4.

January 24.—The Minnesota injunction against the proposed Great Northern $60,000,000 stock issue without application to the State Railroad Commission is made permanent.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W.," Perth Amboy, N. J.—"What was the origin of the combination of letters 'ough' used in spelling the words *thorough* and *through*?"

Thorough is merely a later form of *through*, which was spelt *thoru* as early as 631. Skeat, in writing on *though*, says it would be better spelt *thogh*, but it seems to have become a fashion in England always to write *ough* for *ogh*, and not to suffer *ogh* to appear. This is one of the results of spelling by the eye only. The Middle English form was *thogh*. Chaucer used this form in his Canterbury Tales, and the Ellesmere MS. used it. The Cambridge MS. has *thow*.

"G. V. M.," Yonkers, N. Y.—"Is the expression 'consensus of opinion' correct?"

It is. Etymologically the word is derived from the Latin *con*, together, and *sentio*, feel. Its accepted meaning is "general agreement." Consensus is commonly defined as "a collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons," and on this account the phrase "consensus of opinion" appears to be tautological. But as there may be consensus of thought, of functions, of forces, etc., it is not tautological to speak of a "consensus of opinion." Besides, the phrase is an English idiom.

"J. A. W.," Walling, Tex.—"Please give me a definition of the word 'pogrom' which I have seen used in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Whence the word?"

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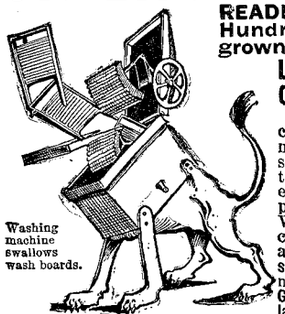
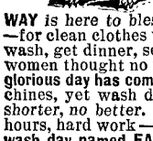


Washing machine swallows wash boards.

The world's watched for the man to cut wash day in two. He lives—taken more than half—left only minutes—cut so much **wash day's all over, changed**—there's **new way** cleaning clothes—different from anything known—new principals, ideas, methods, **NEW EVERYTHING.** Wonderful, but true, family washing cleaned with no more work than getting a simple meal, less time—**no rubbing, squeezing, pounding, packing, pressing,** no injury—**no drudgery**—that's past. **Good-by wash boards, washing machines, laundries**—throw them away—the **EASY WAY** is here to bless humanity. Women have prayed for death of wash day—for clean clothes without rubbing—ruining health, looks—when they could wash, get dinner, see friends, indulge in recreation without fatigue—when women thought no more of washing clothes than to get a simple meal. **That glorious day has come.** The world's full wash boards, so-called washing machines, yet wash day same as ever—still long, dreary day—no easier, no shorter, no better. Use wash board or washing machine, it's drudgery, long hours, hard work—backache—a day no woman forgets. **Invention that killed wash day named EASY WAY**—name tells whole story—**easy** on clothes—**easy** used—kept clean—handled—**easy** on women—makes washing **easy**—easy to buy and sell. Not called a machine—powers inside concealed—caution the way it gets dirt—has awful appetite for dirt—increases more it gets—goes after all the dirt in all the clothes at same time—little, but mighty—silent, but powerful—uses no spirits, yet works in darkness. **OPERATED ON STOVE**—move knob occasionally—that's all—scarcely anything to do but wait between batches—child can do it. All iron and steel—always ready—**sets away on shelf.** Entirely unlike old methods. **Verily, wash day is dead—EASY WAY settled that**—woman's joy, satisfaction, their God-send. **Less than an hour** cleans washing which before took all day—cleans all clothes, finest laces, curtains, etc., in about one-tenth time **without rubbing, squeezing, packing, pressing**—without chemicals to injure goods. Saves **52 days drudgery** yearly—makes woman's hardest work easiest household duty—saves clothes, labor, fuel, health, looks. Surprises all—sounds strange, is strange, but listen, it's no experiment, going on daily. You can do it.



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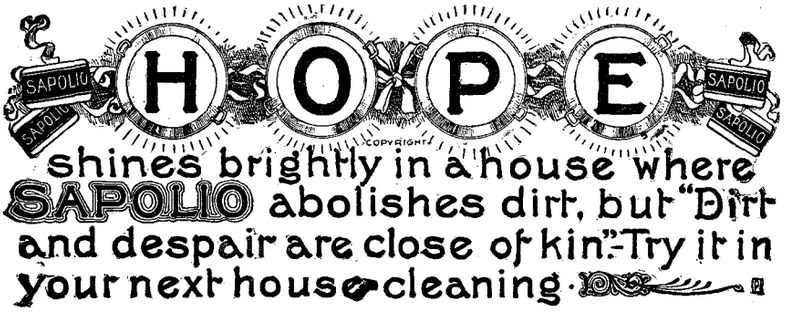

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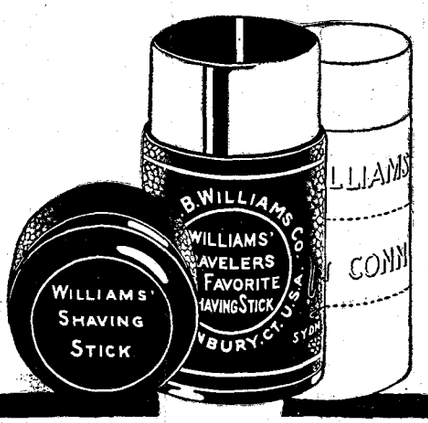

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